INSURANCE.

Bombay Millowners' Association is anxious to help Indian Insurance Companies.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1065.

INSURANCE.

Will Millowners put into practice their own receive to help Indian Insurance Companies ?

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

VOL. XVII NO. 158---- BOMBAY FRIDAY JULY 5 1929 ONE ANNA

TORIES LEVEL PISTOL AT LABOUR CABINET

Beware Of "Carrying Out Fallacies"

RUDE REMINDER TO MINISTERS

Content to Administer and Fortify Capitalist System of Society

PREMIER YIELDS TO OPPOSITION!

LONDON, July 3.

In the House of Commons in the course of the debate on the Address, Mr. Thomas outlining the unemployment plans said that any schemes must be considered with a view not merely to giving work but stimulating trade at home and abroad. "What we have imported we should make for ourselves." (Opposition cheers). Continuing Mr. Thomas said the railways imported wooden sleepers. Examination had shown that only technical difficulties prevented the using of steel sleepers, and railway companies had agreed to substitute steel sleepers as far as practicable. He had asked the Post Office to consider the construction of steel telegraph poles but there were difficulties in that connection. There was also the question of steel railway wagons. Railway companies had agreed to expend very speedily six and a half millions on the development of equipment which was the condition on which Mr. Churchill had remitted the passenger duty. Mr. Thomas said that road schemes costing 37-1/2 millions and providing work for five to six years would be speeded up, adding that the Government contribution would be paid out of the Road Fund. Arrangements had been made for immediate reconstruction of Waterloo Bridge. On this depended the Charing Cross Bridge scheme which would involve an expenditure of eleven millions.

AMBITIOUS SCHEMES.

Other schemes to be submitted to railway companies were the electrification of Liverpool Street services, tube extensions, improvement of docks and harbours and an outer London goods railway to avoid trans-London traffic. The question of private railway wagons must be handled and Government assistance would be offered to railways. He had also consulted municipalities as regards their schemes. Mr. Thomas continued natural resources of the country would be developed including land drainage, afforestation and fisheries. He was considering, seriously, the proposal to make Scotland more attractive to enable their American cousins to see the thrift of Scots. (Laughter). A Committee of businessmen would be established to examine the schemes of work by public ultility companies. He would immediately seek power to guarantee 25 millions for loan purposes.

WORK IN COLONIES.

Mr. Thomas, dealing with the work in the Colonies, said many schemes had been held up, as for instance, the Zambesi Bridge scheme which involving an expenditure of two millionss sterlings worth of steel had been hung up although Britain's relations with Portugal were very friendly and the option had been extended. He said he would ask for power, this month, to amend the East Africa and Palestine Loans Act with the object of giving power to pay interest out of the capital during the construction period, thus making possible, immediately, the operation of a million pounds worth of schemes. A million pounds would annually be set aside in the budget to be used exclusively for the development of Colonies as a whole. Additional Trade Commissioners would be immediately sent to the Dominions and Colonies. The Exports Credits Scheme would be extended. He wanted to make Britain independent if he could, as far as cotton-growing was concerned. It had been found that surveys would occupy four to five years, but aeroplanes would do surveys in four months and, therefore, surveys would be made by aeroplanes immediately. He added that migration must be discussed on the spot, and immediately the House rose he would visit Canada.

TORY TAUNTS

Mr. Churchill paid tribute to the course of Mr. Thomas in dealing with a grave and distressing problem. His treatment of it was very moderate and sensible. He said the Conservatives expect Government to submit a motion of confidence early in 1930 in order that the House might review and vote upon the political situation then. Mr. Churchill, referring to the amendment of the Trades Disputes Act, predicted that the House would not permit return to the old and vicious pre-Act conditions. Referring to the electoral reform, Mr. Churchill said that the Conservatives would not combine with Labour in any endeavour to extinguish the Liberals. He said an amendment to Address would be moved dealing with the Safeguarding and McKenna Duties, and demanded an early announcement whether Government intended to cancel them. He concluded by saying that there was no reason why Government should not enjoy a lenghty tenure of office while they were content to administer and fortify the Capitalist system of civilisation, but the moment they attempted to carry out fallacies on which their Party had been built up they would be swept out of office.

LIBERAL VIEW.

Mr. Lloyd George thought that Government ought to have sketched a bolder unemployment scheme. He hoped that the MacDonald-Dawes conversations would not merely yield an agreement to limit cruisers, but they wanted the abolition of submarines. He deprecated the opening of disarmament discussion with a single other Power which might mean facing the remaining Powers with an accomplished fact.

Continued on page 9.

"DISHONEST POLITICAL PARTY"

Clergyman's Son Gives Blunt Opinion

I SHALL NEVER SHAKE HANDS WITH "MAC"!

LONDON, July 4.

The advent of Labour Government once again into power and the return of Mr. Ramsay Macdonald as Premier to 10 Downing Street has been received with equanimity by a large majority of Labour Party's political opponents. Of this Mr. Baldwin gave the clearest proof in his speech on the address from the throne in which he assured the Premier that Opposition would not be for the sake of opposition.

But there is a small section which feels considerably upset at Labour's advent to power. To Mr. Herbert Williams, son of a clergyman and author of a few publications unconnected with politics goes the credit of carrying on a most violent attack on Mr. Macdonald. Said this gentleman speaking at a function on Tuesday night I have never shaken hands with Mr. Ramsay Macdonald. I never shall. Whatever quality a statesman may lack he requires firstly courage and secondly modesty. Mr. Macdonald has neither. We are dealing with the most dishonest political Party that ever existed.—Free Press Beam Service.

MRS. NAMBIAR'S PASSPORT

Press Statement Contradicted

MEERUT, July 3.

Mrs. Suhasini Nambiar has contradicted the statement published in the Press that she had appealed to Mr. Milner White, the Special Magistrate in the Meerut "Conspiracy" case, for getting back her passport for Europe which was seized by the Bombay Police.

She says that the appeal is in fact yet to be made and it is incorrect to say that it has been made already.—Free Press.

MEERUT YOUTHS COLLECT FUNDS

MEERUT, July 3.

The Meerut Youth League is making a house to house collection in aid of the Central Defence Committee in the Meerut Conspiracy case. They collected Rs. 50 in one day and handed over the amount to the local Defence Committee. Free Press.

MEERUT EDITOR ARRESTED FOR A POEM

MEERUT, July 3.

Lala Arrassain Jain, Editor of the local weekly paper, "Deshbhagat" was arrested yesterday under Section 124 A. I.P.C. Sedition, for the alleged publication of a seditious poem in that paper dated June 3. The poem was quoted from another paper, the "Azad". The Police seized copies of the paper of that date, the subscribers' book, and the cutting from the "Azad".—Free Press.

"MORE TROUBLE COMING"

"New Leader's" Warning to Labour Cabinet

LONDON, July 4.

This week's issue of the "New Leader" devotes considerable space to Indian question. Editorially the "New Leader" takes note of omission of all reference to India in the speech from the Throne as also of references by the Premier and Mr. Baldwin to Indian question in their speeches.

Says the "New Leader" the speeches of Premier and ex-Premier show that they realise the importance of Indian problem. If Labour pledges to India promising Dominion Self-Government are unfulfilled there will be more trouble coming.

The "New Leader" publishes cartoons relating to India in this week's issue. One cartoon publishes the map of India with the figure of Bharatmata resembling Mr. Maxton in features with the inscription "Member for India who raised Meerut question in Commons this week".—Free Press Beam Service.

Swarajists in London

HAVE LONG INTERVIEWS WITH UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA

LONDON, July 4.

Munshi Iswar Saran and Mr. Shanmukan Chetty, Swarajist members of the Indian Legislative Assembly, had long interviews with the Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for India, to-day.

Interviewed by Reuter, Mr. Iswar Saran said their reception was friendly and they discussed many Indian probems. It appeared that the new heads of India Office were seriously considering Indian questions and were trying to find means of settling things satisfactorily.

It is understood that during the next few weeks there will be similar friendly discussions between the Secretary of State and the Under-Secretary for India on one hand and members of the Indian legislatures now in London, on the other.

SIMON TAMASHA.

It is understood that at special request of some members of the Central Committee, Sir John Simon has invited Sir Andrew Skeen to give evidence with regard to Indianisation of Army and Sir Andrew has agreed to appear before Joint Free Conference on July 11.—Reuter.

"A MAN-MAD ENGLISH GIRL."

INDIAN STUDENT COMES INTO TROUBLE

LONDON, July 4.

Mr. Minochair, an Indian student, has been committed by the Shetfields Magistrate to stand his trial at Leeds Assizes. Mr. Minochair is charged with abducting Edna Ridge, a domestic servant and seducing her and finally leaving her in the lurch.

It was contended for the defence that the girl was man-mad and that Minochair neither induced her to leave her employment nor other caused her hurt.—Free Press Beam Service.

KING AMANULLAH'S WISH

LONDON, July 4.

The "Daily Express publishes an interview of King Amanullah saying that he would very much wish to return to Afghanistan for six months in the year.—Free Press Beam Service.

BENGAL COUNCIL PROROGUED

Mr. Sen Gupta's Advice to President

CALCUTTA, July 3.

With the election or Mr. Rezaur Rahman as Deputy President, the Bengal Council was prorogued. There was a tie and the President the Rajah of Santosh gave his casting vote in favour of Mr. Rahman.

Congratulating the Rajah, the Home Member Mr. A. N. Moberly welcomed the decision of the House which was in accordance with the practice now established in the House of Commons and added that the President had the fullest confidence of the Council.

Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta said he hoped for the day when the President would go to the Executive Head and say to him: "I have come to defend the rights and privileges of the House" which the Executive would not be able to refuse.

Replying, the Rajah said he was determined to defend the legitimate rights and privileges of the House and he would serve the Council faithfully and with unimpeachable impartiality so Parliamentary traditions might be possible in this country.—A. P.

GOVERNOR ADDRESSES COUNCIL

CALCUTTA, July 3.

Accompanied by Lady Jackson, H. E. The Governor of Bengal drove in semi-state to the Town Hall this afternoon and addressed the newly elected Bengal Legislative Council.

His Excellency said the Council which met for the first time to-day was the fourth which had been elected in Bengal under the reforms of 1919. One could not say whether there would be a fifth Council elected under similar conditions but in view of the fact that the future constitution for India was to be considered by Parliament in the immediate future in the light of the recommendations of the Simon Commission which lately visited this country and provided this Council ran its normal course it was possible that the next Council might be elected under new conditions.

His Excellency earnestly hoped that new conditions which might arise as a result of the decision of the Parliament would be such as to establish feeling of goodwill and that all parties in Bengal would be ready and eager to shoulder ministerial responsibility.—A. P.

TRIBUTE TO DESH-BANDHU DAS

SUCCESS OF SWARAJISTS IN THE ELECTIONS

CALCUTTA, July 3.

Presiding at the fourth anniversary meeting of the death of C. R. Das, Sir P. C. Ray said His Excellency the Governor dissolved the Council in order to form a stable Ministry but the country had given a fitting reply to the challenge by returning a larger number of Congress members this year. This success was undoubtedly due to the late Mr. Das and the Swaraj Party.—A. P.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT OF BENGAL COUNCIL

MR. RAZZAUR RAHAMAN ELECTED

CALCUTTA, July 3.

After the newly elected President was congratulated, Mr. Razzaur Rahaman, Moslem Legislators' Association, was elected as Deputy President by the casting vote of the President, there being a tie between Din and Mujidbux, both securing 68 votes each.—Free Press.

B. P. C. C. DECIDES TO ORGANISE LABOUR

Rs, 125 a Month Voted for Six Months

MR. PURSHOTTAMDAS TRICUMDAS' OPPOSITION

"100 Members have Joined Our Union" says a Member

Should the Congress start a separate Labour Union in Bombay? This question provoked lively discussion at the adjourned meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee held on Thursday evening. Mr. J. B. Patel presided.

The question was raised when Mr. N. N. Menon placed before the meeting a report of the Labour Sub-Committee lately appointed with Mr. Jamnadas Mehta as Chairman, which among other things recommended starting a Congress Textile Labour Union and asked for a grant of Rs. 5,000 to maintain a permanent Labour Office and carry on propaganda.

FIVE BULLETINS DISTRIBUTED!

Mr. Menon supporting the grant of Rs. 5,000 to the Labour Sub-Committee related the work already done by it. A Labour Office had been opened in Parel and some volunteers from among the workers had been employed for carrying on propaganda. The Committee had distributed five bulletins, but found that nothing more could be done until the Trade Union was registered. The Committee had estimated the monthly expenditure on the establishment at Rs. 305.

GIVE SIX MONTHS' TRIAL.

Mr. I. S. Patel moved that apart from the sum of Rs. 464-11-3 already spent on the establishment, a sum of Rs. 125 per month be granted for a period of six months as a trial.

Mr. Wagle seconding the proposal said that about a hundred workers had already joined the Congress group and some more had assured him that if the Congress would espouse their cause they would join in large numbers.

"A FLUCTUATING BODY."

Mr. Purshottam Tricumdas in opposing the proposal pointed out that the Labour Sub-Committee was appointed only to act as a mediation body in the present dispute. If, as the report of the Labour Sub-Committee said, the Committee was not taken notice of by the parties concerned, he did not blame them. The B. P. C. C. was a fluctuating body and being subject to the programme of the Congress would not be able to retain one fixed Labour policy. As such the Congress, in his opinion, might not inspire confidence among the workers. Further he was against multiplying the existing Trade Unions.

The Textile Labour movement was already hopelessly divided and he did not want the Congress to cause a further split and injure their cause. If at all Congress wanted to start a Union, it should not do so in a spirit of rivalry and competition. He suggested that the Committee, if it was serious in tackling the Labour problem should arrange a conference between the councils of all the Trade Unions and the council of the B. P. C. C. and find out means for organising one solid movement.

"FIGHT THE COMMUNISTS."

Mr. B. T. Desai thought that the B. P. C. C. having agreed upon the principle that it should tackle the Labour problem, it should pursue it by practical steps. He thought there was a lot of work to be done. The workers were now under the command of Communists and it was their duty to bring about a change of mentality. They ought to be made to understand that the more important struggle was between the Government and the people rather than between Labour and Capital. He asked the members to spare no efforts and no money in order to achieve this object.

The proposition moved by Mr. Patel granting a sum of Rs. 125 per month, for six months, was passed.

OWNERS CONFER WITH EXPERTS

Talks on Eve of Govt, Inquiry

On the eve of the commencement of the labours of the Court of Inquiry appointed by the Government in connection with the present deadlock in the textile industry in Bombay, the Mill-owners' Association had a Conference with, what they call, "the men on the spot". The owners and the representatives of the European Textile Association and the Bombay Textile and Engineering Association sat 'in camera' to discuss, it is believed, the present situation in all its bearings. The representatives of the latter two Associations were composed of the European managers in the Bombay mills and the Indian managers and the technical staff, respectively. Being directly connected with the working of the mills, they are taken as experts on the Labour problem.

The exact nature of the discussions in the Conference is not ascertained, as it was not open to the Press. But it is understood that discussion centred round the question as to whether any avenues of the settlement of the dispute have been left out, and if so what they are and how best they could be approached with advantage. It is stated that several suggestions were made by the experts which, it is presumed, are calculated to bring about a settlement of the strike. These suggestions are now being seriously considered by the Mill-owners' Association.

Those present at the Conference were: Messrs. A. Parry, J. B. Green, J. Hunt, W. Kennington, J. Parker and R. Blackwell, representing the Bombay European Textile Association; and Messrs. H. M. Kolah, K. M. Mehta, N. N. Cooper, K. S. Davar and K. R. Bhagwagar, representing the Bombay Textile and Engineering Association.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay received an address of welcome from the Mahomedans of Poona at Government House, Ganeshkhind, on Wednesday.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay received the Chief of Ramdurg at Government House, Ganeshkhind, on Wednesday.

STOCKS & SHARES

Shorts Inclined to Cover

—:o:—

21330 SHARES TENDERED

Bombay, July 4.

The share market opened quiet with prices somewhat lower than yesterday's closing but soon revived on short covering and scattered buying. However at the advance a rumour about a general lock-out was spread by some bear operators and the market being nervous lost most of the improvement and closed somewhat quiet. On enquiries, it is understood that the rumour about lock-out is unfounded. Thus it can be seen that Bears are still carrying on the propaganda, with a view to buy back at low levels, the floating and unprotected short interests. The market is trying to regain the confidence but the tactics of the Bears are still having effect. However, it is becoming known that values of some shares have gone unduly low and it is difficult to induce outsiders to go short at this level. It can be seen from the fact that large number of Tata Hydros were readily taken up by new investors and the danger of sharp decline in this manipulated scrip was averted. The outlook of the mill industry cannot continue always unfavourable and with advancing prices of raw cotton, mill shares are more likely to assume a hardening tendency. Money continues cheap and with the worst over, higher prices are bound to be reached in the long run. We see no reason for any marked decline from the present level and believe purchases are likely to show satisfactory profits.

At the last settlement 21330 shares were tenders out of which the following are conspicuous:—

Alcock	320
Bom. Dyeing	186
Bundi	2520
Bom. Steamer	488
Bom. Burma Old	583
Century	495
Crescent	297
Colaba	241
Fazal	688
Indore	232
Ind. Cement	783
Ind. Bleaching	1376
Kohinoor	605
Katni Ord.	235
New Great	704
Nagpur	228
Pearl	407
Simplex	315
Swadeshi	403
Tata Steel Ord.	3530
Tata Steel Df.	1601
Tata Hydro	925
Tram	3080

Bombay Dyeing opened at Rs. 710 and after improving to Rs. 718 prices closed at Rs. 710. Fazals opened at Rs. 505 and after going upto Rs. 513, closed easy at Rs. 502. Pearls opened at Rs. 316 and after improving to Rs. 320 prices declined to Rs. 310. Tata Iron & Steel shares opened easy but later on hardened on good demand. Hydros were quiet but steady. Burmahs and Cements were quiet.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

—:o:—

Bombay, July 4.

Bombay Dyeing 710, 18, 10.
Century 308, 14, 12, 15, 7; 8.
Colaba 115; 16.
Crescent 95, 92.
Fazul 505, 13, 1, 3; 2.
Indore 360.
Madhowji 29-6.
Nagpur 458, 61; 55; 57.
New Great 163, 57.
Pearl 316; 15; 20; 7; 11; 10.
Simplex 44, 47; 43; 46-14.
Swadeshi 393; 95; 90.
Burma 728; 27; 31; 25; 26.
Hydro 1060; 61; 58; 61; 55; 57.
Tram 131-9, 131.
Defl. 152; 50; 58; 53; 55.
Ord. 48-8; 48; 49-14; 49-8.
3-1/2 p.c. 67/7/6; 67/9/6.
1945-55 101/13; 101/14.
Bundi 17/12.
Indian 237; 38; 36; 40; 35; 36.
Alcock 293; 92; 95; 87.

SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS.

—:o:—

Bombay, July 4.

Ahmedabad Advance (100) 325
Apollo 60 nil 3-8.
Assur Veerji (5) nil 1
Barsi (250) 20y 125
Berar Manufacturing (500) 15y 710
Bharat (500) 10y 61-4.
Bombay Cotton (200) 201 150
Bombay Dyeing (120) 201 xd. 710.
Bombay Industrial (20) 3.
Bradbury (200) Nil 141/4
Broach Fine Counts 250 nil 25.
Century 100, 308/12.
Central India 1601, 457.8.
Colaba Land Mills 116/4.
Crescent 100; 92/8.
Currimbhoy 250 nil 85
David 250 nil 222-8.
Dawn 250 10y 457/8.
E. D. Sassoon United Ord. 0/7/6.
Ebrahim Pabaney 200, 708 125
Edward Sassoon 200 200 nil 80
Elphinstone 100 nil 5/8.
Fazulbhoy 200; 502/8.
Finlay 100 10y 90
Framjee Petit 1,000 nil 200
Gokak 100 126-4.
Gold Mohur 100 nil 100
Hindustan 1,000 100y 1557/8.
Indian Bleaching, etc., 100 10f 136/4.
Indian Manufacturing 1,000 75 1010
Indore Malwa 100 13.21 360
Jamshed 250 nil 20
Jam Ranji Singhji 1,000 100y 1600
Kastoorchand 10 nil 9-12.
Khandesh 1,000 50f 2100.
Khatau Makanji 100 nil 70.
Kohinoor 10/0100; 166/4.
Laxmi Cotton 260 10 xd. 1450
Madho Rao Scindia 100 nil 0/8/0
Maneckji Petit 1,000 20y 1200
Madras United 250 7/8i 440
Maneckji Petit 1,000 20y 1200.
Mathradas 50 nil 20
Meyer Sassoon 100 nil 65
Minerva 80 nil 78
Morarji Goculdas 1000 nil 750.
Model Mills Nagpur 250 nil 87.
Mysore 50 plus 21 xd. 158-12.
New City of Bombay nil 71/4.
New Great Eastern 200 10y 157/8.
Osmanshahi 75 2/4y 45.
Pearl 210 310.
Phoenix 100 30 x.d. 300.
Premier 10 nil 1-8.
Sassoon Cotton 100 nil 7.
Sassoon and Alliance Silk 50 6/8 52.
Sholapur 1000 10f 4450.
Simplex nil 46.14.
Sir Shapurji Broacha 100 nil 7
Swadeshi 199 20f 390.
Tata Mills 25 nil 25
Vishnu Cotton 500 4/1 xd. 2100
Western India Spinning 2 000 6 900

BANKS.

Bank of India 50/2 8f 100.
Baroda 5500 0/8 78/4
Central 250 18/8.
Eastern £5 xd 88.
Imperial 560 40f xd. 1427/8
Imperial Contributory 125 10f 348/12.
Union 5/11, 3/7
P. & O Bank £10 10f 129

CEMENT AND MANGANESH COMPANIES.

Bundi Portland 10/0/0 30f xd. 17/12.
Central India Mining 7.
Gwalior Cement 80 10f 91
Indian Cement 2/10, 236/4.
New India Assurance 51f 20/2
Katni Cement 100 nil, 198/12.
Punjab Cement 100, 11.
Shahabad Cement 100 7y 148/12
Shivrajpur 20 2/11 xd. 19.4.
United Cement 100 6y 80
Katni Defd 760.

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad Prantej 400 31/11/6f 770.
Amritsar Patti 3/10/0f 117
Central Provinces 95/8.
Dhond Baramati 100 2|11|6 99.
Gujarat 100 2/4/8f 78
Hoshiarpur Doab 100 4/12/6y 90
Larkhana 100 1f 89.
Mandra Bhon 90 1/15/2f 67
Mymensingh 100 2/11/6f 98
Pachora Jamner 100 2/4 8f 85.
Sialkot Narrowal 100 2/4/8 94
Sara Sirajgunj 100 2|6|9f 88.
Sind Light 10C 5|7 135.
Tapty Valley xd. 647/8
Upper Sind 100 nil 84/8.

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electric 100 6, 8y 133/12 xd.
Surat Electric O 100 5|7y xd 122-8.
Andhra Valley Ord. 1000 525.
Bombay Tramway Ord. xd. 131/4
Tata Hydro Electric 1000 10f xd. 1057/8.
Tata Power 8000 nil 402/8.
Karachi Electricity 100 2|4f 160.
Poona Electricity 100 7y 145

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort 475 10y 130
Harvey and Sabapathy 500 80+20 1100
Indian Cotton 125 17/8y 205
Manmad Manufacturing 280.
New Berar 500 70y 793/12
New Mofussil 400 30y 492/8
New Prince of Wales 500 20y 407/8
Volkart U P 50/0/30y 460

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

B. I. G. Insurance 10, nil 4
Bombay Life Assurance 20 1/4y 40
Empire of India Life 100 30|52 1875
Jupiter General Insurance Ord. 11/ 10/4
New India Assurance 6y, 20/2
Oriental Government Securities Life 100 1950
Vulcan 10 0|8|0y 6-10.
Industrial & Prudential 6 10/4

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown 100 6y 287/8.
Attock Oil 1 nil 39
Belapur Co. 50 nil 16
Bombay Safe Deposit U. P. Paid 200 505
Bombay Steam Co. Ordy. 25, 12 12 by 176/14.
Burma Uganda 80 nil 1.
Burma T. Corporation 726/4.
Burma Corp. 10 As. 16 by 1 12-8.
Indian Radio Ord. 320 def. 275.
Jost Engineering 50, 54/13/8, 180
Kemp 200 15 200
Mackenzie Saw Mill 100 132/8
Scindia Steam 8/8/15.
Tata Steam 8114.
Tata Construction 40 50
Tata Iron Defd. 155.
Tata Iron Ord. 49/8

DEBENTURES.

Bombay Telephone 50 1y 114
Assur. Veerji Mills B. 7 (F- T.) 94/4
Bombay Steam T 8 p.c. 104/8
Kastoorchand Mills T. 7 (F T) 85
Kohinoor Mills T. 7 103
Tata Hydro B. 8 109/12
Tata Steel B. 7 p.c. £104
Tata Power 7-1/2 p.c. 108
Andhra Valley B 8 109/12
Apollo Mills B. 7/8 E T 100

Business in the following scrips was done to-day on cash.:
E D Sassoon As. 7/3.
Kasturchand Rs. 9/8; 9.
Faramji Petit Rs. 191/4.
A. Prantij Ry. Rs. 770.
Gujarat Ry. 77, 77/8.
Mundra Bhon Ry. Rs. 68.
India Bank Rs. 100.
Imperial Bank 1427/8.
Central Bank 18/8.
Ahd. Elec. 131/14.
Tata Power Ordi. 402/8.
Tram Pref. 64/8, 65.
New India Ince. 20, 20/2.
Scindia 8/15.
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. 70/12, 70.
Bombay Burma New 275.
B. Burma Petrol 4/8, 4/7/6.

BOMBAY.

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Bombay, July 4.

In sympathy with a further advance of 6 points in New York futures the local market opened steady at Rs. 318/4 for Broach J/A. delivery. After heavy liquidation during the last two days, the market ruled steady on scattered buying. There was absence of selling pressure Liverpool opened at a rise of 5 point as expected. The market improved to Rs. 319-8, but again ruled quiet and closed as under:—

Broach J.-A. 318.
Broach A.-M. 328-4.
Oomra July 266 8.
Oomra D.-J. 287.
Bengal July 208-8.
Bengal D.-J. 235.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 4.

July 247.80 —0.20.
Oct. 228.10 —0.90.
Jan. 222.60 —0.40.

DAILY ROOM RATE

Bombay, July 4.

Bengal 236 D-J.
Bengal 209 July.
Broach 329 A-M.
Broach 319 J-A.
Umra 288 D-J.
Umra 268 July.

SPOT RATES.

Bombay, July 4.

Bengal	224	219	211	204
Sind	229	224	216	209
Punjab	221	216	208	201
Rajputana	224	219	211	204
Broach	334	329	319	314
S. D.	341	331	326	321
P. A.	339	334	324	319
K. V.	332	327	317	312
Dholera	327	322	312	307
Kalajin	331	326	316	311
Cutch	346	341	331	326
Surat	399	394	384	379
Rajpipla	394	389	379	374
Navsari	414	409	399	394
Umra No. 3	283	278	268	256
C. P. No. 1	308	303	293	281
C. P. No. 2	295	290	280	268

Southern-Western Good Staple Rs. 507.

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, July 4.

300 Bombay and Co., Veraval 216|218
200 Bombay and Co., Jam Jodhpur 219
100 Aboobakar & Co., Shegaon 256
100 G G Kesha and Co., Arvi 267
100 G G Kesha and Co., Jambusar 313-1|2
200 G G Kesha and Co., Nagar 245
300 Japan T and Co., Bengal 213
100 Mithabhai Nathoo, Banusa 260
200 Mithabhai Nathoo, Shegaon 260|261
200 Forbes and Co., Okara 340
200 Jusab Pirmamad, Antoli 320
100 Birla Bros., Malkapur 237
100 Volkart Bros., Nimbahera 246-1|2
100 Kotak and Co., Barwaha 256
100 Chachaty T and Co., Pulgaon.
200 Raichand Motichand, Dhuri Narwana 216
200 Rajchand Motichand, Bengal Dhuri 216-1|2
100 Raichand Motichand Beawar 218
100 Toyomankwa, Jaora 246

N. Y. COTTON AGAIN IMPROVE 6 POINTS

—:o:—

Short Covering

CONSIDERABLE MENTION OF WEEVIL

New York, July 3.

The New York Cotton futures market ruled rather steady on short covering influenced by less favourable weather reports. Prices fluctuated within a range of 13 points and closed at a net rise of 6 to 2 points.

Light to moderate rainfall is reported from North and East Texas and Shreveport district. The weekly Government report issued to-day was less favourable than expected and considerable mention of weevil is made Details according to each state are as under:—

MISSISSIPPI:—Progress has been mostly fair to good, but rains have been too frequent, favouring boll-weevils.

TENNESSEE:—Growth has been excellent with squares forming rapidly.

LOUISIANA:—The weather has been dry and sunny and cotton has been blooming in all sections.

ARKANSAS:—Growth has been excellent.

OKLAHOMA AND TEXAS:—The weather has been mostly favourable. Progress generally has been very good.

Thus it is a fact that the crop is making a nice progress and in the absence of unfavourable weather, ideas of a large crop are bound to discourage pronounced buying. The expected damage by boll-weevil will remain undetected till the end of the present month. The market is awaiting the Government Acreage report due on Monday the 8th inst. In view of this report the trading on the New York Cotton Exchange will be suspended between 11-55 a.m. and 12-15 p.m. to digest the report. Private reports issued so far estimate the increase in acrease a little over 3 per cent. Such an increase was anticipated months before as the carry over at the end of the present season was forecasted to remain something like 4-1/4 million bales. Such a supply at the beginning of the season which would last for about 3 months for world's spinners needs required the coming crop to be at least 15 millions bales. At present the outlook of the crop is much better giving a promise of a fairly large crop perhaps larger than world's yearly requirements. As long as such an outlook continues, prices are likely to fluctuate irregularly.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. October Highest 18.39 lowest 18.22 Range 17 points.

N. Y. January highest 18.60 (12-08 p.m.) lowest 18.47 (10-10 a.m.) Range 13 points.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from Liverpool:—

10-42 a.m.—New York Cables.—Textiles turnover small, print cloths fairly active, prices holding. Market stagnant awaiting acreage report, Technical position sound.

11-23 a.m.—Liverpool market poorer than expected owing to selling principally from Bombay market.

12-32 p.c.—Between Midnight and daylight light to moderate rainfall in North Texas, East Texas and Shreveport district.

8-30 p.m.—Market shows resistance to pressure at present level.

Weekly Government weather report.

Less favourable than expected, considerable mention of weevil.

Messrs. Khimji Poonja and Co. have received the following cable. From their Liverpool friends Messrs. Hornby Hemelryk:—

"Our New York friends say concerning cotton weekly weather too much rains marked increase weevil East. Light to moderate rains have fallen in Texas North in Texas East Shreveport district."

Reuter:—"Market early declined on lower Liverpool advices, but later advanced on less favourable weather and covering by shorts."

Munds and Winslow:—"Expect advance substantially on account of much damage by boll weevil."

Hentz:—"Cotton Government weather report unfavourable East of Mississippi, favourable Western Belt. Market shows more resistance to selling. May go temporarily lower, but do not think there is much risk at present prices."

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, July 3.

October	18.39—
December	8861+.04
January	18.59+.06
March	18.71+.03
May	18.80+.02
Midding Spot	18.35+.15

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, July 3.

July	18.16+.05
October	18.21+.03
Middling Spot	18.39—

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS

New York, July 3.

Demand Bills 484.31

ALWAYS USE

Katni Stoneware Pipes

There are FOUR STRONG POINTS in favour of

KATNI

Katni Pipes are widely known for their strength.
They are Non-Leaking
Easy Fitting
and
Super-Glazed.

All sizes held in Stock.

UTILITY is the Watchword of Katni Manufacture.

The Katni Cement & Industrial Co., Ltd.,
Laxmi Building, Ballard Road, :: :: :: :: BOMBAY.

NEW YORK.

New York, July 3.

New York. 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time).

July	Unquoted
October	18.35
January	Unquoted

New York. 11-45 a.m.

July	17.82
October	18.30
January	18.52

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, July 3.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	2,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	2,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	7,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, July 3.

	Opening	Closing.
July	9.75	9.75+.02
August		9.74+.02
September		9.72+.01
October	9.69	9.69+.01
November		9.67
December		9.70+.02
January	9.71	9.70+.01
February		9.70+.01
March	9.76	9.75+.01
April		9.75+.01
May	9.78	9.77+.01
June		9.76+.01
July		9.75+.01
Middling Spot		10.14—.02

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, July 3.

	Bales
Sales at Liverpool	6,000
Sales on Speculation	1,000
Sales of East Indian Cotton	Nil

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, July 3.

Scinde, Fully Good	6.05
Scinde, Fine	6.30
Scinde, Superfine	6.55
Bengal, Good	5.80
Bengal, Fully Good	6.05
Bengal, Fine	6.30
Oomra, Good	6.85
Oomra, Fully Good	7.15
Oomra, Fine	7.45
Broach, Fully Good	8.15
Broach, Fine	8.40
Broach, Superfine	8.65

EGYPTIANS COTTON.

Liverpool, July 3.

July	15.12—.21
October	15.21—.29
November	15.27—.28
January	15.56—.22
March	15.68—.22
May	15.91—.22

Sakellaridis, F.G.F. Spot 15.90—.16

LONDON SILVER.

London, July 3.

Silver—Market is quietly steady.
Spot 23-15/16
Forward 24

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, July 3.

Interest, Day to Day Loans 3-3/4 p.c.
Interest, 7 Days' Market Loans 4-3/8 p.c.
Bank Bills, 3 months 5-13/32 p.c.
Bank Bills, 6 months 5-5/8 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 5-3/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 6-1/4 p.c.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, July 3.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, 1lb bed, lb., Spot 10-7/8 Sellers.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, July 3

Chartered Bank of I. A. and C.	£19.3/8
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Register)	£130-1/2
National Bank	£50-1/4
Western Bank	£6-3/4
Funding Loan 4 p.c.	£86-1/8
Conversion Loan	£76
Indian Loan 5-1/2 p.c.	£99-3/4
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 p.c.	£50
Indian Stock 3 p.c. Sterling Loan	£55-7/8
Indian Stock 3-1/2 p.c. Sterling Loan	£65-1/2
Consols	£54-3/8
War Loan 5 p.c.	£100-1/2
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	£91-1/4

LONDON EXCHANGE.

London, July 3

T T Berlin on London	20.35-1/2
T T Amsterdam on London	12.07-7/8
T T Brussels on London	34.92
T T Madrid on London	33.84
T T Milan on London	92.65
T T Berne on London	25.21
T T Paris on London	123.98
T T London on Prague	163.85

LONDON METALS.

London, July 3

Copper, Braziers	£95-1/2
Yellow Metal	£74
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands	£23-1/2
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge	£13-1/2
Tin, English Ingots	£204-3/4

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS

(Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co.)

Liverpool, July 3.

July close at s 8/10 1/8d. up 5/8d.
Oct. close at s 9/3 3/8d. up 5/8d.
Dec. close at s 9/6 1/4d. up 3/8d.
Wheat Chicago
July per bushel dol. 1.19-1/2 up 2-1/8.
Sept. per bushel dol. 1.24-3/8 up 1-5/8.
Dec. per bushel dol. 1.30-1/4 up
Dec. per bushel dol 1.30-1/4 up 2.

OILS & CAKES.

(The Tata Oil Mills Company, Limited.

Bombay, July 4.

Ex-Godown, Bombay.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 528/ per ton.

Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 569/ per ton.

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 110/ per ton.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, July 3.

Cottonseed, Bombay, ton.
Shipment quoted July/Aug. £8/10/0
Castorseed, Bombay, ton.
Shipment Sellers July/Aug. £17/5/0
Rapeseed, Toria, ton.
Shipment Buyers July/Aug. £18/10/0

LINSEED.

London, July 3.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton.
Shipment Sellers July/Aug. £18/12/6
Linseed, Calcutta, ton.
Shipment Sellers Aug/Sept £18/13/9
Linseed, La Plata, C.I.F., ton.
Shipment Hull Sellers July/Aug. £17/5/0
Linseed, Bombay, ton.
Shipment Sellers July/Aug. £19/7/6

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, July 3.

Coffee, Fair Rio (No. 7, qua-

BULLION

—:o:—

(The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association Ltd.)

SILVER.

Bombay, July 4.

London Ready 23-15.
London Forward 24.
America Cent 52-2.
China Opening 2-4-7, 2-4-8, Closing 2-4-5.
Ready 54-12.
Asad Opening 54-11, Highest 54-14, Closing 54-9.
Sravan Opening 54-10, Highest 54-13, Closing 54-8.

GOLD.

Bombay, July 4.

Ready 21-7-6.
Asad 21-7-3.
Sravan 21-7-6.
N. City 21-12-3.
N. Manoher 21-16-9.

LINSEED & WHEAT.

Bombay, July 4.

Linseed Sept. 11-6-0.
Linseed May 11-1-0.
Wheat Sept. 7-6-6.
Wheat May 7-9-3.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, July 4.

	Cwts.
Wheat	880
Linseed	2,730
Rape Rai and Mustard Seeds	118
Poppyseeds	13
Groundnuts	6,406
Castorseeds	601
Rice	21,996
Myrabollams	1,096
Gram	1,384
Cottonseeds	1,500
Joowar	250
Barley	1,057
Bajree	354
	Tons.
Coal	2,561

LINSEED OIL.

London, July 3.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt. Delivery Paid & further buyers. July/Aug. 30/3
Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt. Delivery Paid & further buyers Sept/Dec. 30/4-1/2

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, July 3.

Rozario Santa, Fe, per 63 lb., Cargoes.
Shipment Sellers July 42/6
Barletta Russo, per 63-1/2 lb., Cargoes.
Shipment Sellers July/Aug. 43/6
Wheat, South Australian, Parcels.
Shipment Sellers July 45/3
Wheat, Choice White, Karachi, Parcels.
No offerings.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, July 3.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25, C. & F. Calcutta.
July/Sept. per cwt 11/4-1/2
Oct/Dec. per cwt 11/4-1/2
C. & F. Bombay
July/Sept. per cwt 11/5-3/4
C. & F. Karachi.
July/Sept. per cwt 11/6-1/4

LONDON GOLD.

London, July 3

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. £4/4/11-1/2

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CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Put up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words AND

ONE ANNA

for each additional word

Terms :—CASH with order

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The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

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Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle." Office, Bombay.

Reclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—ADDRESS COLLECTORS for every Town. Fixed monthly salary over Rs. 50/-. Rail and conveyance charges with Batta. Apply J. C. Post Box 33, Rangoon
A R1724

WANTED—A Gujarati B.A. B.T or S.T.C. for a Local High School, also a Commerce Teacher, knowing short hand and Typewriting. Apply Box. No. 2315 Advt. Dept "Bombay Chronicle."
A R1722

WANTED—GRADUATES and LL.B's for Tutorship, Secretaryship and work in Office. Apply sharp with lowest salary desired and with all copies of certificates and testimonials to Box No. 2316 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A 32476

WANTED—For a Boarding School, a competent, experienced and honest Gujarati ACCOUNTANT, English knowing, preferred. Salary according to qualifications. Apply stating qualifications to Box No. 2313 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle".
A R1815

WANTED—A second hand LOCO or VERTICAL TYPE BOILER, working pressure 130 to 150 lbs per sq. inch, steam raising capacity 1200 to 1500 (maximum) lbs per hour the prospective vendor being required to state heating surface, grate area and general constructional data. Boiler test certificates to be submitted with the offer. Please apply to Box No. 2314 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle".
A 32452

PERSONAL.

Will any of your Readers inform the whereabouts of Prof. RAMMURTI as I wish to consult him for physical culture.—T. V. Popat, Sopara (Taluka Bassein).
R1716

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LIMITED.

Mirzapore Square North, Calcutta.

Premier and Largest Indian Hotel.

Best arrangements. Home comforts. Family suits available.

Daily charges—Rs. 10, 6, 4-8 and 3.

Telegrams:—"CALHOTEL."

EDUCATIONAL.

INDIAN WIRELESS COLLEGE
Incorporated with the
INDIAN RADIO RESEARCH INSTITUTE.
52|1|1, College Street, CALCUTTA.

Trains and qualifies candidates for employment as Wireless attendants, Operators and Engineers for GOVERNMENT, MARINE, AIRCRAFT AND BROADCASTING STATIONS

FULL RADIO TRAINING IN

All departments including building up and maintenance of high power set and stations.

Through Correspondence or class room lecture and demonstration.

For Prospectus and admission, apply to the PRINCIPAL

AN IMPORTANT NOTIFICATION.

We, students of The Bengal Wireless and Telegraph College, 3, Burman Street, Calcutta, confidently, recommend our Friends and intending Wireless Operators to join with us soon. Good prospect. Best training. Home-comfort and care of Principal T. L. Biswas.

M. K. Rao—Mysore, M. G. Kulkarni—Surat, M. S. Rehal—Punjab, A. C. Kanungo—Chittagong, S. K. Bose—Calcutta, Pratap Singh Kumai—Darjeeling and others.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE GWALIOR SUN BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

YUSUF BUILDING,

Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 21934.

PROFESSIONS.

PATH TO HAPPINESS—peace and prosperity. The shortest and the quickest route. Cost four anna stamps (Post free). Apply to N. PURUSHOTTAM, Fortune-teller, Empire Bldg., Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates :—

	Per Column. Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 58-0-
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

NOTICE.

To,

SHERBANOO GULAM HUSSEIN, wife of Mahomedali Kala Jethabhai.

TAKE NOTICE that 19th July, 1929, at 11-15 a.m. (S.T.) in Chambers is fixed for hearing the Summons taken out by us against you for an order that you should pay to us Rs. 665-15-4 being our taxed costs in your Suit No. 2142 of 1925 against Haji Mahomed Haji Abdulla Jamu.

MANCHERSHAW B. CHOTHIA & CO.,
Solicitors, High Court.
Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

32472

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

The PARTIES interested in the salt pans described below desire to lease them for a definite period. Offers are therefore invited from intending lessees. Offers should be sent on or before the 31st July next, either to Messrs. Edgelow Gulabchand Wadia and Co., Solicitors, Jehangir Building, 133 Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, or to Messrs. Bhaishanker Kanga and Girdhurlal, Solicitors, Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay or to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Solicitors, Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

DESCRIPTION OF THE SALT PANS.

1216 Salt Pans at Dadar Wadala known as Dad Khudai containing by admeasurement 84 Acres and 28 Gunthas or thereabouts and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 210.

Dated this 3rd day of July, 1929.
32471

THE ELPHINSTONE SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LTD.

—:o:—

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, E. D. Sassoon Building, Dougall Road, Ballard Estate, on FRIDAY, the 5th July, 1929, at 4-40 p.m., to transact the following business:—

(1) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts upto 31st March, 1929.
(2) To appoint two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
(3) To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
(4) To transact such other business as may be put before the Meeting by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, the 28th June, 1929, to FRIDAY, the 5th July, 1929, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
E. D. SASSOON & COMPANY, LTD.,
Agents.

Bombay, 14th June, 1929.
32415

LEGAL NOTICES.

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

INSOLVENCY NO. 201 OF 1929.

Re: GOVINDRAO GANGADHAR KOPARKAR, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, before Imprisonment, residing at Khetwadi Back Road, lately doing business as an estate and Loan Broker and now Unemployed. ..... An Insolvent.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the abovenamed Insolvent has applied to the Court for his discharge and that the Court has fixed the 17th September, 1929 at 11-15 o'clock in the forenoon for hearing the application.

Dated this 2nd day of July, 1929.
S. K. BRAHMANDKAR,
Ag. Insolvency Registrar.
32477

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

INSOLVENCY NO. 402 OF 1929.

Re: ABDUL KARIM AHMED RANGILA, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, till recently residing at Jeckeria Masjid, outside the Fort of Bombay and carrying on business at Nagdevi Street.
..... An Adjudged Insolvent.

Ex parte: BHAGWANDAS VASSONJI ..... Petitioning Creditor.

WHEREAS the abovenamed Abdul Karim Ahmed Rangila has been this day duly adjudged to have committed acts of Insolvency under section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvent do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvent do, immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon him, attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.

Dated this 2nd day of July, 1929.
S. K. BRAHMANDKAR,
Insolvency Registrar.
32477

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE APOLLO MILLS, LTD.

NOTICE.

—:o:—

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, E. D. Sassoon Building, Dougall Road, Ballard Estate, on FRIDAY, the 5th July, 1929, at 4-30 p.m., to transact the following business:—

(1) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts upto 31st March, 1929.
(2) To appoint two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
(3) To appoint two Auditors and fix their remuneration.
(4) To transact such other business as may be put before the Meeting by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, the 28th June, 1929, to FRIDAY, the 5th July, 1929, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
E. D. SASSOON & COMPANY, LTD.,
Agents.

Bombay, 14th June, 1929.
32416

AUCTION SALES.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

—:o:—

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT FANASWADI STREET.

Under instructions from Messrs. Motichand and Devidas, Attorneys for Messrs Ramdas Dossa, Jamnadas Ramdas and Bhagwandas Ramdas, the Transferees of the Mortgage bearing date the 23rd day of April 1921, made between Mahomedally Abdulally Rajkotwalla of the one part and Ramdas Dossa and Tulsidas Ramdas Dossa of the other part and on account and at the risk of the estate of Mahomedally Abdulally Rajkotwalla (Insolvent) pursuant to the power of sale contained in the said Indenture of Mortgage, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO. will sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW (SATURDAY), the 6th July 1929, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises, the property described below:—

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece of leasehold land together with stables standing thereon situate at Fanaswady Street admeasuring 285 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under 'C' Ward No. 4755 Street No. 16 and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 702 Old Survey No. 332 and New Survey No. 372 bearing Cadastral Survey No. 2252 of Bhuleshwar Division.

SECONDLY:—All that piece of leasehold land together with dwelling house or chawl standing thereon situate at Fanaswady Street, admeasuring 1232 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under 'C' Ward Nos. 4748(1), 4748(2), 4748(3), 4749 and 4753, 4754 and 4750, and Street Nos. 9 and 9A, 9 and 10, 14, 15 and 11 and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 702, Old Survey No. 332 and New Survey No. 342 bearing Cadastral Survey No. 2246 of Bhuleshwar Division.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, please apply to Messrs. Motichand and Devidas, Attorneys for the Tranferees of the Mortgage, at their office at 31, Nanabhai Lane, Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTION SALE

Messrs. BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD AND UNSERVICEABLE MUNICIPAL STORES.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 16th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at Central Stores, Chinchpokli:—

Unserviceable stores such as gallon tins, kerosine lamps chimneys for gas lamps, steel poles, C. I. brackets, Bombay lamps, 500 C.P., waste-not taps, etc.

On the same day at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Municipal Workshops Foras Road.

Unserviceable such as cart and solid motor tyres, leather and rubbers scrap, steam roller wheels, motor lamps, E. wire bundles, bulbs, tin boxes horse-drawn fire-engine, motor and trailer sweepers, etc.

On THURSDAY, the 18th instant at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at Bellasis Bridge, Pipe Depot:—

Unserviceable stores such as W.I. tanks and pipes, bags, leather zinc and canvas scrap, galvanized tubs, pipes and fittings, jars, filters, globes, asphalt cement, kerosine oil tins, rubber lined canvas hose, tubes, tyres, partitions, barrels, iron chains and wheels, cots, furniture and wooden pieces, pick axes, powrahs, shovels, typewriter spray machine, engineering stores, iron and steel articles, hospital accessories, empty bottles, lamps, scales, weights, etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Beware of Imitations.
Dr. W.C. ROY'S SPECIFIC FOR IN SANITY.
It produces sleep, where all other drugs have failed, it improves appetite, it promotes digestion, it rehabilitates the worn-out brain and nerve tissues, it cures all forms of insanity.
Apply to—
NARUTAM GIRDHAR & CO., Sheikh Memon Street, Bombay 2
OR
BELI RAM & BROTHERS, Princess Street, Bombay 2

THE ROYAL YAKUTI
A Wonderful Tonic Restorative.
This Yakuti of life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has wonderful properties in toning up the system. In fact, it makes man a man. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities not only by our Rajas, Maharajas, Nawabs and many of the nobility, aristocracy and gentry in this country, but it is greatly patronized by people in all countries of Europe, America, Asia and Africa. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We recommend it especially to those persons who desire to guard against debility. Suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the Ayurvedic medicines. Price per tin containing 40 pills, Rupees Ten only.
DR. KALIDAS MOTIRAM,
RAJKOT (Kathiawar).
Stocked by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ltd., Bombay.

AMUSEMENTS.

ARE YOU ENGAGED?
If not, why not? It's easy if you know how to go about it. If you feel that she love you but is hesitating, and you don't know what to do—
SEE
MARION DAVIES
in the latest
METRO-GOLDWYN-MAYER'S COMEDY SPECIAL
THE PATSY
and learn a Love Secret or two!
TO-MORROW AT
THE CAPITOL

THE CAPITOL
LAST DAY AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.
ANOTHER MAMMOTH DOUBLE ATTRACTION
The Popular European Artistes.
THE BELGIAN VARIETY COMPANY,
In New Songs and Dances.
9—VAUDEVILLE ARTISTES—9 In a Brilliant Variety Show
Also Richard Barthelmess In THE WHEEL OF CHANCE
7 Parts. Also
THE GRAND DERBY 1929.
The Most Complete Record of the Race. Usual Popular Prices.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
6-30 and 10 p.m.
HERE IS A
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BARBARA KENT
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LITTLE JACK HANLON
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P & O. British India

(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. & O SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES, (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1929			
6 July	Rajputana		16,568
13 ,,	Mantua		10,946
20 ,,	Maloja x		20,837
27 ,,	Kaiser-i-Hind		11,518
3 Aug	Ranpura		16,601
10 ,,	Macedonia	All	11,120
17 ,,	Naldera x		16,088
24 ,,	Razmak	vessels	10,602
31 ,,	Malwa		11,000
7 Sept.	Rawalpindi		16,619
14 ,,	Narkunda x	with	16,572
21 ,,	Rajputana		16,518
28 ,,	Morea		10,946
5 Oct.	Viceroy of India	now	19,648
12 ,,	Mantua		10,946
19 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind	sail	11,518
26 ,,	Ranpura		16,601
2 Nov.	Razmak		10,602
9 ,,	Maloja x	direct	20,837
16 ,,	Ranchi		16,650
23 ,,	Macedonia		11,120
30 ,,	Morea	from	10,954
7 Dec.	Naldera		16,088
14 ,,	Viceroy of India	Bombay	19,649
21 ,,	Rawalpindi		16,614
28 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
1930		without	
4 Jan.	Narkunda x		16,572
11 ,,	Razmak		10,602
18 ,,	Rajputana x	transhipment	16,568
25 ,,	Ranchi		16,650
1 Feb.	Mooltan x		20,847
8 ,,	Morea		10,954
15 ,,	Mantua*		10,946
22 ,,	Viceroy of India	at	19,000
1 Mar.	Maloja x		20,837
8 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
15 ,,	Razmak @	Aden	10,602
22 ,,	Ranpura		16,601
29 ,,	Naldera x		16,088
5 April	Ranchi		16,650
12 ,, about	Rawalpindi*		16,619
16 April	Morea (Extra)		10,946
19 ,,	Razmak		10,602
26 ,,	Narkunda x		16,572

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in Possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

x Through Steamers from Australia have limited accomodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST and SECOND Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail steamer during the period, commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. "MACEDONIA" on the 1st of June, 1929 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 20th September 1929. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon.	2nd Saloon.
To London and back by Sea	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P.&O. Special Train across France in both directions	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back	£100	£72

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS. BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.

With liberty to call at Port Sudan Malta and/or Tangier.

Datesabout	Steamers.	Tons.
1929		
25th July	Dumana	8427
15th Aug.	Domala	8442
18th Nov.	Dumana	8427
9th Dec.	Dumala	8442
1930		
3rd April.	Dumana	8427
24th ,,	Domala	8442

These two vessels are one class ships Fares as follows:—

	Single	Return
Bombay to Plymouth	A £64	£112
	B £60	£105
	C £56	£98

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date About 1929 about		
19th July	Narkunda	Colombo and Australia
2nd Aug.	Morea	Colombo Straits China and Japan
16th ,,	Comoria	Colombo and Australia
30th ,,	Mantua	Colombo Straits China and Japan
13th Sept.	Maloja	Colombo and Australia
27th ,,	Macedonia	Colombo Straits China and Japan
11th Oct.	Naldera	Australia.
5th ,,	Rawalpindi	Colombo Straits China and Japan

x Cargo only.

SHIPPING

NYK LINE

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
Hakusan Maru	10400	,, ,,	@10July
Sado Maru	5898	1 July	13 ,,
Kitano Maru	8000	,, ,,	@24July
xTottori Maru	5973	16 July	28 ,,
Haruna Maru	10500	,, ,,	@ Aug.
Awa Maru	6028	29 July	12 ,,
Kamo Maru	8000	,, ,,	@21Aug.
xNageto Maru	5901	15 Aug.	27 Aug.

xDo not carry passengers.
@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons	Leave. Colombo	Arrive. Marseille
Kashima Maru	10000	11 July	29 July.
Hakone Maru	10500	25 July	12 Aug.
Suwa Maru	10700	8 Aug.	26 Aug.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons	From Hong-Kong.	From Kobe.
Siberia Maru	20000	24 July.	31 July.
Taiyo Maru	22000	7 Aug.	15 Aug.

Other are Orient-Seattle, South American (East and West Coast) and Japan Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares.

Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay;
Phone No. 20279, 23738.
Telegrams:—"YUSEN."

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3. Calcutta and Karachi, via Coast Ports.
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Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN.

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136497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tele. No. 22997.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO EAST AFRICA KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF TUTICORIN COLOMBO MADRAS CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1929		
5th July.	Varsova	Basrah via Karachi
17th July	Khandala	East & South Africa.
10th July	Baroda	Basrah via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500- only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings to Karachi on Wednesdays, Thurs Fridays, every week. The departure of the Karachi-Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English Mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs.- Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamers or through passengers to Bussah.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road Fort, BOMBAY

THE INDIAN REVIEW

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Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

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BANKING.

Imperial Bank of India.

Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.
BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

	Rs.
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL	11,25,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	5,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND	5,22,50,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	5,62,50,000

LOCAL HEAD OFFICES:
Calcutta. Bombay. Madras.
LOCAL BRANCHES
Byculla Branch—Bellasis Road.
Mandvi Branch—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road Branch—Junction Sandhurst and Charni Roads.
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FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at interest.
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LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.
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ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882.)
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange (Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay), Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS.
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,00
RESERVE FUND	86,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2.1/2 per cent. on daily balance Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 8 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVING BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited,

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

	Yen.
Subscribed Capital	100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	100,000,000
Reserve Fund	105,500,000

BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Jaresis
Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	Seattle
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Singapore
Calcutta	Lyons	Shimonoseki
Canton	Manila	Sourabaya
Changchun	Marunouchi (Tokio)	San Francisco
Dairen	Nagasaki	Samarang
Fengtien	Newchwang	Shanghai
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Pekin	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened for approved customers on interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

K. WASHIO,
Manager.

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Several new attractive plans.

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PROGRESS

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1925	Rs. 296 Lakhs.	1925	Rs. 93 Lakhs.
1926	,, 391 ,,	1926	,, 106 ,,
1927	,, 468 ,,	1927	,, 122 ,,
1928	,, 585 ,,	1928	,, 140 ,,

POPULARITY PROVIDES PROGRESSIVE PROFITS.
Bonuses Declared on whole Life Assurance Policies.

1918—Rs. 10	per Rs. 1000	1924—Rs. 22½	per Rs. 1000
1921 ,, 10	per Annum	1927 ,, 25	per Annum

THEREFORE
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25% of the Premium refunded as Bonus. Funds about Rs. 2½ Lakhs.

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ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

The s.s. "Malwa" with the English mails of June 20, due at 6 a.m.

Harwood League: Warwicks v. Royal Artillery, Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

SATURDAY, July 6.

The s.s. "Rajputana" with the homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

Harwood League: B.B.R.A. v. G.I.P., Cooperage, 4-30 p.m. and Bombay Gymkhana vs. Attached Section, 5-45 p.m.

Inauguration of electric lighting at Andheri by Hon. Mr. G. B. Pradhan.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta's public lecture on "Dangers of Foreign Loans." Students Brotherhood Hall, 6-15 p.m., Sir Lalubhai Samaldas to preside.

Fourth Anniversary of the School of Indian Music Wilson College Hall, Chaupati, at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.).

SUNDAY, July 7.

Public meeting to protest against enhanced land assessment in Deogad Taluka. Marwadi Vidyalaya, 6 p.m., Mr. A. N. Surve to preside.

Mr. L. G. Khare to conduct Study Class on "Modern Democracies—a Comparative Study. Students Brotherhood Hall, 9-30 a.m.

IMPERIAL BANK RATE.

The Imperial Bank of India Rate of Interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at 5 per cent.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

Telegraphic communication between Badarpur, Lumding including Silchar is now perfect and the time of transmission of telegrams to and from these stations is normal.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The following is a statement showing the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 3rd July 1929 to 6 a.m. of 4th July 1929:—

Small-pox attacks 5, death nil. Total Mortality (Exclusive of Stillborn) 63. The total mortality this day last year was 59.

SCHOOL OF INDIAN MUSIC.

The Fourth Anniversary of the School of Indian Music will be held at the Wilson College Hall, Chaupati on Saturday, the 6th instant, at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.). Mr. Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan, Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University will preside.

CO-OPERATORS DAY SWADESHI MILLS, KURLA.

Under the Jt. auspices of the Bombay Co-operative Institute and the Tata Welfare Institute the Silver Jubilee of Co-operative Movement and the International Co-operators Day will be celebrated on Saturday, the 6th instant, at 6-30 p.m. at the Mill Premises. Mr. M. J. Bhathena, Assistant Manager, Swadeshi Mills, will preside and Mr. C. M. Amin will address the gathering on the occasion.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. & O. Mail steamer "Kaisar-i-Hind" with the mails from London of the 27th ultimo arrived at Port Said at 6 a.m. on the 3rd instant and left there at 11-30 a.m. the same day.

The N. Y. K. steamer "Awa Maru" left Kobe for Bombay via ports of Call on the 2nd instant, and is expected to arrive here on or about the 29th instant.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

The following are extracts from the 78th report of the Company presented to the Shareholders at the half-yearly ordinary general meeting held in Tokio on the 24th May:—

The net profit, after providing for the depreciation of the fleet and for the insurance and ships' structural repair funds, amounts to Yen 4,473,939.81, including Yen 1,228,158.71 brought forward from the last account.

The Directors now propose that this surplus be appropriated as follows:—Legal reserve fund, Yen 170,000.00; Directors' and auditors' fees, Yen 80,000.00; Dividend (8 per cent per annum), Yen 2,570,000.00. Total Yen 2,820,000.00, leaving a balance of Yen 1,653,939.81 to be carried forward to the next account.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

Supply of fodder sufficient except in parts of Karachi, Thar Parkar Larkana and Sukkar. Agricultural stock adequate and in good condition except in parts of Thar Parkar. Prices of food-grains were stationary: quantities purchasable per rupee were as follows:—

	Percentage below normal
Sind	24 to 71
Gujarat	34 to 47
Konkan	17 to 30
Deccan	17 to 51
Karnatak	10 to 23

London.—At the Annual Indian Empire Garden Party held at Ranelagh, Lord Reading, Simmons and Sir Dorab and Lady Tata were present—Reuter.

TILAK MEMORIAL COMMITTEE

PUBLIC MEETING.

A public meeting under the auspices of the Tilak Memorial Committee will be held on Sunday, at 6 p.m. (S. T.), at the Gokhale Education Society's, Parel High School Hall, Lowji Castle when Messrs. Balubhai Desai, M. N. Talpade, Govardhandas Morarji, Shivdas Chapsey, B. G. Parelkar, S. S. Navare, Dr. Udgaonkar, A. V. Patankar and others will speak.

APPEAL TO STUDENTS OF BOMBAY.

Lokmanya's name is dear to you all. The proposal to erect a statue to the revered memory of the great Lokmanya brings to you the best opportunity to manifest your immense love and heart-felt devotion to the great departed leader. Out of so many thousands of you in Bombay, even if 500 energetic and enthusiastic youths come out, leaving aside all their other activities for a week to undertake the collection work and devote particularly coming Saturday and Sunday to visiting a chawl or two each, we are sure following Monday will down with a huge collection to the credit of the students of Bombay, which sum alone may be sufficient for the Statue. Will the students of Bombay come out to do their humble duty by their beloved Leader!

Students of Bombay! Awake, Arise! And stop not until you have made up the required amount before the month expires!

Throng in numbers at the Memorial Committee's Office, in the Brahmin Sabha Hall, on Saturday in the noon from 2 to get the Ticket books for the Fund.

SARASWAT VIDYARTHI SAHAYAK MANDALI.

The Honorary Secretary of the S. V. S. Mandali gives below a rough statement of the scholarships recently awarded by the Committee of Management for the year 1929-30 to poor and deserving students (of both the sexes) of the Gowd Saraswat Brahman Community, though a few cases are still pending disposal:

College Education:—24 scholarships of the value of Rs. 285/- per mensem.

Technical Education:—6 scholarships of the value of Rs. 64/- per mensem.

Secondary Education:—18 scholarships of the value of Rs. 293/- per mensem.

Primary Education:—6 scholarships of the value of Rs. 21/- per mensem.

Widows' Education:—5 scholarships of the value of Rs. 50/- per mensem.

Girls' Education:—10 scholarships of the value of Rs. 93/- per mensem.

Portuguese Education:—1 scholarship of the value of Rs. 7/- per mensem.

Sanskrit Education:—1 scholarship of the value of Rs. 10/- per mensem.

Total:—101 scholarships of the aggregate value of Rs. 823/- per mensem.

ASSAM FLOOD RELIEF

B. P. C. C. DONATES RS. 1,001: APPEAL TO PUBLIC FOR HELP.

The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee at its meeting held on Wednesday, July 3, has passed a resolution granting a sum of Rs. 1,001/- (including the unspent balance of the South Indian Flood Relief) from the general Fund for the Assam Floods.

Contributions received at the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee from Mr. G. V. Kothari, Vile Parle, Rs. 5; Mr. C. C. Dalal, Vile Parle, Rs. 5; and Mr. R. M. Desai, Vile Parle, Rs. 5. The total being Rs. 15.

JAIN STUDENTS' REPONSE

COLLECT RS. 500 FOR ASSAM RELIEF.

Mr. A. Mitter, Secretary, Bombay Bengalee Jewellers' Assam Flood Relief Fund, writes that the report received from the Babu P. J. High School assisted by the members of the Jain Balvira Mandal, who are also took out processions under the auspices of the Bombay Beengalee Jewellers' Assam Flood Relief Fund on Sunday last have succeeded in collecting Rs. 500-12-2 and about 3 cart loads of clothes. The students intend to send the money direct to Subhas Babu. It will, however, be credited to the account of the Bombay Bengalee Jewellers' Assam Relief Fund.

ASSAM FLOOD RELIEF

Mr. Manilal Kothari, Secretary, Provincial Congress Committee has received for the Assam Flood Relief Fund Rs. 500 from Messrs. Whittle & Co., Wadhwan Camp and Rs. 50 from Mr. D. W. Thornily, Manager of the above firm. Total so far collected is Rs. 8,500.—A. P.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS

Mr. H. M. Willis, I.C.S., on relief to act as Political Agent, Akalkot, vice Mr. J. A. Madan, C.I.E., I.C.S., on deputation.

Mr. A. J. W. Sanson, M.C., to officiate as District Superintendent of Police, East Khandesh, vice Mr. H. Stanley transferred.

Mr. V. M. Ferrers, I.C.S., to be First Grade Judge, with effect from the 15th April 1929, vice the Honourable Mr. Justice S. J. Murphy.

Mr. H. Montgomery, I.C.S., on return from leave, to be Collector of Belgaum vice Rao Bahadur S. S. Koimattur reverting.

Mr. Krishnaji Venkatesh Koundinya to act as District Deputy Collector, Dharwar, vice Mr. Abdul Kadir Muhammad Husain.

Mr. K. S. Vakil, Educational Inspector, Northern Division, as Educational Inspector, Southern Division.

Mr. S. N. Moos, Educational Inspector, Southern Division, as Educational Inspector, Northern Division, but to continue to hold the special temporary post of Assistant Director of Public Instruction.

Mr. K. G. Gidwani, Deputy Educational Inspector, Larkana, as special temporary Educational Inspector, Northern Division.

Mr. S. S. Bilampalli, B.M.S., has been placed in charge of the Pandit Dispensary, Sirsi, with effect from the afternoon of 8th June 1929.

INDIA PROVIDENT COMPANY

The latest report and the audited statement of accounts of the India Provident Co. Ltd., for the year ended 28/2/1929 show that the Company has been making a marked progress every year. The Company's life fund which was Rs. 2,16,750 last year has as a result of the year's working risen to over Rs. 3,03,700 showing an increase of Rs. 87,359. A refund of 25 per cent of the premiums paid has been granted to such of the policy holders whose policies matured during the year, as bonus in addition to the minimum guaranteed sum. The claims paid during the year amounted to Rs. 8,151. During the year under review, the Company invested Rs. 1,00,000 in Government Pro. Notes. Messrs. R. M. Divadkar and Co. the Company's chief agents for the Bombay Presidency were able to secure a substantial amount of business they have been able to secure. No less than 2318 policies were obtained by them in the Bombay Presidency out of the 5000 new policies written by the Company during the year. About Rs. 60,000 out of the total collections of Rs. 1,25,358 on account of premiums during the year have been contributed by them.

MR. RAMCHANDRA BHAT AND BARDOLI

It will be remembered that Mr. Ramchandra Bhat, who holds lands in Bardoli Taluka, had paid the difference between the old and the enhanced assessments of the Bardoli Taluka in order to hasten a settlement of the dispute. Though the Bardoli settlement has now been arrived at, the amount deposited wy Mr. Bhat with the Government has not yet been returned to him.

HOW TO PREVENT MALARIA IN BOMBAY.

The Bombay Medical Union having fully considered the question of the prevention of malaria in Bombay has unanimously formulated the following conclusions:—

(1) That it is essential that malaria should be stamped out of the city.

(2) That the species of mosquito known as Anopheles Stephensi is the principal host of the malarial parasite in Bombay and is responsible for its revalence.

(3) That the main efforts should be directed against the destruction of the insect in its larval form and for that purpose all potential breeding places of this mosquito must be actively and simultaneously dealt with, viz.: (1) Wells, (2) Tanks, (3) Mill-tanks and their cisterns and sprinklers, (4) Supply and flushing cisterns, (5) Collection in connection with new buildings under construction and repair, (6) Bathing places, (7) Channels by the site of railways, (8) Machinery and ironware kept open in the railway yards, in and near docks, godowns and in mill and factory compounds, (9) Fountains, masonry cisterns, tubs, buckets, etc., in gardens, (10) Empty receptacles near dwelling houses, collection of water near them and near open latrines, (11) The foreshore.

(4) General use of mosquito nets is desirable as a means of preventing the spread of malaria.

(5) Malarial parasite should be attacked in its human host by free distribution of quinine both as a prophylectic and as a curative measure.

(6) Education of public in the prevention of malaria by an intensive propaganda should be carried out by starting anti-malarial co-operative societies and introduction of small text-books in primary schools for the instruction of children. That the Corporation and the Associations working for social welfare should take upon themselves the education of masses.

HIGH COURT

EJECTION SUIT AGAINST MOHAMEDANS

PREMISES CLAIMED AS A MOSQUE

The suit filed by Mr. N. H. Moos, Official Receiver, against Abdul Latif and several others claiming vacant possession of certain premises, came up before the Bombay High Court.

The plaintiff stated that certain properties at De Lisle Road stood in the name of one Ambaji Pulee since 1919. In 1924 the owner created thereon along with other properties an equitable mortgage in favour of one Madhavji Jessing to secure the sum of Rs. 1,80,000. In 1926, a decree was passed in favour of Madhavji and the plaintiff was appointed Receiver with directions to sell the property.

In the course of the proceedings to sell the property, it was found that the defendants claimed room No. 2 in chawl No. 4 of the property as a mosque and refused to pay rent or to vacate the same. They also refused to demolish a shed of corrugated iron sheets adjoining the room, which, according to the plaintiff, was wrongfully constructed. The plaintiff, thereupon, filed this suit asking for an ejection order and claiming arrears of rent since 1926 at the rate of Rs. 10 per month.

The defence pleaded by the defendants was that twenty years ago the property originally belonged to one Haji Sidic Sumer, a devout Mahomedan, who by an oral declaration gave up the said room as a 'wakf' (charity) to be used as a mosque by his co-religionists. Ever since then, the room and the shed constructed adjoining it were used as a mosque, and no one had disputed this or claimed any rent for the premises. Under these circumstances, the defendants maintained that the plaintiff could not claim the same room as part of the property coming under his possession.

After some evidence was taken, the case was adjourned 'sine die'.

CRIMINAL SESSION BEGINS

The Criminal Sessions of the High Court commenced on Thursday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Allison presiding. The calendar contains 26 cases which includes one case in which five Hindus are charged with rioting, murder in connection with the recent riots. Among the others are 7 of murder, 2 of culpable homicide, 4 of kidnapping and 2 of rape.

LATE MR. P. K. TELANG

HINDU GYM'S CONDOLENCE

A special general meeting of the members of the P. J. Hindu Gymkhana was held in the pavilion on Thursday at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), to express their condolence at the sad and untimely death of Mr. P. K. Telang.

Among those who spoke were Mr. L. R. Tairsee, Mr. M. S. Patkar, Prof. R. N. Bhagwat and Mr. V. S. Dongre.

The following resolution was passed:—

"This meeting of the members of the P. J. Hindu Gymkhana records with deep regret the sad and premature death of Mr. P. K. Telang, who was an esteemed member of this Institution and offers its condolences to the bereaved family for the irreparable loss sustained by them."

ONLY PURE KHADDAR WEARERS ENTITLED TO VOTE

RULING AT B. P. C. C. MEETING

"Is a member of the B.P.C.C. who is not clad in Khaddar entitled to vote"? Mr. Jamnalal Bajaj put this query to Mr. J. B. Patel, Chairman at the same meeting whereupon the latter voluntarily vacated the Chair saying that all that he had worn was not pure Khaddar, although it was Swadeshi, and he would like the question to be decided by some one else who was fully clad in Khaddar.

Mr. P. G. Sahasrabudhey who was then voted to the Chair ruled that those who were not in Khadcar were not entitled to vote. He said there was a mandate to the effect from the A.I.C.C.

The B.P.C.C. then contributed a sum of Rs. 1001 towards the relief of the Assam flood victims.

U. S. 10,000 TON CRUISER LAUNCHED

LONDON, July 4.

Camden (New Jersey). The latest American 10,000 tons cruiser "Chester" launched to-day is the third warship of the Washington Conference type to take water.—Reuter.

ILL-TREATED BY POLICE

PARSI ACCUSED'S ALLEGATIONS

COURT REFUSES TO TRANSFER HIM TO JAIL CUSTODY

Before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Presidency Magistrate, Hormasji Dadabhai, a Parsi, was put up by the Sub-Inspector of the Nagpada Police Station for a further remand in police custody, on the charge of being in possession of a loaded revolver without license and an attempt to commit theft moneys in an Irani's shop at Tardeo.

In the course of the present inquiry the police were on the clue of another theft of Government papers of the face-value of Rs. 8,000 belonging to one Mr. Jalniwalla and a revolver which has been found with the accused. In the search the police found a leaflet announcing a reward for tracing the thief or the stolen property. The police therefore applied for a second remand for ten days in police custody.

Mr. Bahmansha Daroowalla, Advocate, who represented the accused, objected to the accused being remanded to police custody, and requested the Court to remand him to jail custody, on the ground that the accused was ill-treated by the police. On the Court inquiring if there were any marks of violence, Mr. Daroowalla replied that there were no marks visible at present, but the accused had swellings on his hand and face, but they had disappeared. The Court refused to countenance the application. The counsel observed that such allegations were not very frequently made by an accused person and when they were made, before a proper authority, at the very first opportunity which an accused gets before the Court, the Court should not treat it very lightly, but should make a thorough inquiry into it and the accused should be sent to the Police Surgeon for examination. Besides the accused was keeping very indifferent health, and marks were not the only criterion as the police would not be so very foolish as to assault the accused having visible marks or to assault him a day or two prior to his being put up before the Magistrate. The accused was assaulted some four days ago and the marks by this time had disappeared. The Court refused to send the accused for being examined by the Police Surgeon and remanded him to police custody uptil the 15th instant for further inquiries.

A KEEN TUSSLE LIKELY

ELECTION OF MAYOR FOR THANA

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, July 3.

The new Board of the Thana Municipality will meet for the first time on Saturday next, when the first item of business on the agenda is the election of the President for the next year. The rival candidates struggling for Mayoral honours are Mr. Y. V. Navalkar, the retiring President, and Dr. T. Wales, a prominent member of the Municipality. A big tussle is expected as Dr. Wales has rightly developed himself into a formidable opponent to the claims of Mr. Y. V. Navalkar. It is well if the members before recording their votes bear in mind the broad principle of public life that the office of the President should not be allowed to become the monopoly of any particular individual unless he is specially qualified for the post. All deserving persons should be given an opportunity to share the responsibilities attaching to the office of the President.

MR. MUNAWAR'S EVIDENCE

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—On page 7 of your esteemed daily of to-day, under the heading "Evidence Before Riots Committee", it is stated that I am a member of the Municipal Corporation and a representative of the Corporation on the Port Trust. I am neither a Corporator nor a representative of the Corporation on the Port Trust and I have never made that statement before the Committee. I have only stated that I am a representative of Labour on the Port Trust.

I hope you will be good enough to publish the above correction in your to-morrow's issue and oblige.—Yours, etc.,

SYED MUNAWAR.

Bombay, July 4.

A RAY OF HOPE FOR THE "WETS"!

FENCE OF BARBED WIRE NOT TO BE ERECTED

LONDON, July 3.

Washington.—Mr. Mellon, Secretary of Treasury, has emphatically denied the rumour that the Treasury is contemplating the erection of an anti-rum running barbed-wire fence on the Canadian border.—Reuter.

CHARGED WITH RIOTING

14 Strikers Hauled up

COMPLAINANT ALLEGES INTIMIDATION AND ASSAULT

Charged with rioting, being members of an unlawful assembly, trespass and preventing certain loyal workers from going to mills, Sanoo Raghoo and 13 others were placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Thursday.

Mr. Thanawala appeared for the prosecution. Accused Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 13 and 14 were defended by Mr. Gadkari. Mr. Chhatrapty appeared for accused No. 12 while accused No. 1, 9 and 10 were undefended.

PROSECUTION STORY.

Opening the case for the prosecution Mr. Thanawalla said that the Manekji Petit Mill which had a complement of about 4,000 workers went on strike on the 26th of April last. The mill restarted work on the 8th of May and about 1705 men resumed work some of the newly employed men absented themselves from work, but Chandra Bhagabai, the complainant, her husband and her cousin attended the mill inspite of remonstrations and threats from the strikers. The complainant, her husband and her cousin were resting in Chawl No. 3 near the Tardeo Bridge and the accused Nos. 5, 6 and 7 were also residing in the same chawl.

DISSUADED THEM FROM GOING TO WORK.

Proceeding Mr. Thanawalla alleged that accused Nos. 1, 2 and 3 took a leading part in the affair while accused Nos. 2 and 8 dissuaded the complainant and her husband from going to work. Accused No. 8 was the leader of strikers in the Lolding Department of the Madhavji Dharamsey Mill while accused No. 13 occupied the same position in the Weaving Department.

RUSHED ON HIM.

The chawl where the complainant resided was just in front of the stairs of the Bridge and it appeared that on the night of 15th June last, the complainant's husband had gone out. At about 10 p.m. the complainant's cousin, while coming to her room was assaulted by a crowd who were seated on the stairs of the bridge. The crowd was said to have rushed on him, who, however, managed to make good his escape and took shelter in the complainant's room. The complainant's husband, it was alleged, was belaboured in a similar way while returning to his room.

"SLAPPED HER ON HER FACE."

The complainant on hearing the row opened the window to see what the matters was, when a "black looking fellow" came near the window and it is alleged gave her a slap on the face. In the meantime the complainant's husband had taken refuge in the room and the doors were locked from inside.

"RAIN OF ABUSES."

The crowd standing outside it is alleged showered abuses on her husband and then commenced throwing stones at them. The complainant, her husband and cousin passed a sleepless night and they did not dare open the door even when it was morning. In the morning two mukadams of the mill came to the room and then the door was opened. They were taken out by the mukadams when accused Nos. 1, 2 and 3 who were standing outside are said to have threatened the complainant and her husband with dire consequences.

They are said to stated "Yesterday's incident is nothing. Beware, if you go back to work to-day it will be murder for you all."

The complainant then lodged a complaint with the police as a result of which the accused were arrested and identified by the complainant, her husband and her cousin. The pockets of No 2 when searched by the police were found to contain a hand bill issued by the Girni Kamgar Union to the effect that the strike should be continued at any cost.

Mr. Gadkari on hearing the statement remarked "There is nothing in that. You will find such handbills in everybody's pocket."

Chandra Bhagubai the complainant was then examined.

The case stands adjourned.

CALCUTTA EDITOR SENTENCED

CALCUTTA, July 3.

Panibhusan Dasgupta, Editor, Printer and Publisher of "Swadhinatha", a vernacular weekly, was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment by the Chief Presidency Magistrate for publishing two articles entitled "National Literature" on the 4th and 11th of April.—Free Press.

Latest Cotton Quotations

LIVERPOOL FUTURES 5 PTS. UP

JANUARY.

NEW YORK.

New York, July 4.

Owing to Independence Day the New York cotton market remained closed to-day.

LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool, July 4.

Previous Closing Rate	9.70
To-day's Opening Rate	9.74
Difference	+ .04
To-day's Closing Rate	9.75
Difference	+ .05

Liverpool, July 4.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of 4 points in sympathy with overnight advance at New York. Prices fluctuated within a narrow range throughout the day and closed at a rise of 5 points.

Middling American Spot cotton prices advanced 6 points at 10.20 while Egyptian advanced 15 points at 16.05. The day's imports amounted to 7,300 bales.

WEATHER OVER COTTON BELT.

Light rain Memphis District, Vicksburg District, Shseveport District and Texas. Daily forecast says Central belt cloudy. All balance entire belt generally fair. Too much rain.

Between midnight and day-break no precipation. Weather cool.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following cable from Messrs. J. H. Springman & Co., Liverpool:—

"Near position are in better demand. Demand chiefly due to short covering. Movement of prices depend on Bureau. Expect a rather Bearish Bureau.

EXPECTATIONS.

On Friday Broach July/Aug. and April/May are expected to open at Rs. 318-0-0 and Rs. 328-0-0, respectively.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT MARKET

PRICES FIRM

Liverpool, July 4.

Messrs. Thomas Smith & Co. have received the following cable;

"Market firm due to continued unsatisfactory weather over all exporting countries."

LONDON SILVER MARKET

London, July 4.

Silver Ready	24	1	0
Higher	0	2	0
Silver Forward	24	2	0
Higher	0	2	0

Market raised by the buyers of India and China.

BOMBAY PRICES.

Bombay, July 4.

First Settlement	54	14	0
Second Settlement	54	12	0
Third Settlement	54	12	0

SANYUKTA PRANTIYA SAMITI, BOMBAY.

At a well attended public meeting held on Tuesday, at Fergusson Road of the U. P. Residents in Bombay the above Association was formed. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya was expected to be present at the meeting, but in his absence the presence of Sriyut Ramsingh, Manager, Morarji Gokuldas Mills was availed of. The Association was declared open by him and it was decided to start a Reading Room and Library immediately. The members present gave their consent to this effect, and arrangements are being made for the same. After the election of office-bearers, the meeting terminated at late in the night.

THE BANK OF BARODA LTD.

The net profit of the Bank of Baroda Ltd., for the half year ended 30th June 1929, subject to audit, including the sum of Rs. 37,962-13-4, brought forward, amounts to Rs. 2,72,761-14-2. The Directors have resolved to declare an ad-interim dividend at the rate of 10 per cent per annum free of income-tax on the paid up capital which will absorb Rs. 1,50,000/- and to carry the balance of Rs. 1,22,751-14-2 to next account.

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LATEST 1929 RESULTS IN G. D. A.

40 per cent passes—the highest percentage in Bombay Presidency, if not in India, including those trained through post.

In Bank Officers (C. A. I. B.) and Chartered Insurance Experts (A. C. I. I.), ours are the only Indian Institute students successful. In Incorporated Secretaries (F.I.S.A.), ours are the only students who hold Fellowship Diplomas and our last successes are several times higher than all the Institutions put together.

In the London Chamber of Commerce, we have for the past twenty-nine years, year after year, secured the highest numbers of honors, subjects and passes.

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The Bombay Chronicle
FRIDAY, JULY 5, 1929.

In a Fix

—:o:—

It has dawned upon Fleet Street, London, that the policy of the Government of India in regard to the Soviet, the policy which led to the round-up of certain persons connected with the Labour and Workers and Peasants' movement in India and putting them up for trial is inconsistent with the policy of the new British Government towards Moscow. The MacDonald Government desire that political and economic relations should be resumed as soon as possible between Britain and the Soviet. When Mr. MacDonald took office first in 1924 he and his colleagues had already begun the work of securing a friendly understanding between their country and Russia. They realised that the greatest obstacle to world peace lay in the insistence of the British Imperialists in keeping the Soviet isolated. It was recognised at Geneva generally that no genuine advance could be made towards international security and world peace so long as the Soviet was treated as a 'pariah' amongst the nations and the readiness with which the Soviet agreed to participate in the Geneva deliberations helped considerably in removing the prejudice at the League against the men from Moscow.

Only the Baldwin Government adhered to the prejudice. They went to the extent of giving an affront to the Soviet and undoing the work initiated by the first MacDonald Government. Now that this work is being taken up again, Mr. MacDonald and his colleagues are bound to find themselves in a fix. So long as the agents of Whitehall in India insist on isolating India from Russia, so long as they indicate that their policy is to declare anything which emanates from Moscow to be "sedition," the Soviet cannot but regard this doctrinaire attitude as an important obstacle in the path of a genuine Anglo-Soviet understanding. Had the Tories continued in power, the Government of India would have had no difficulty whatsoever in continuing their policy. Now that the men at the helm are changed at Whitehall, it is the urgent duty of the new men to see that they are not dictated to by their "subordinate branch," as Lord Curzon loved to call them, the Government of India.

Why Continue The Strike?

—:o:—

All mills in Bombay except six have now resumed work. The six mills, which are not working, have stopped work for reasons unconnected with the strike. The General Strike in its inception was most ill-advised, not because, as we have often pointed out before, the workers had no genuin grievances but because their leaders had not explored all possible means of negotiation. The Court of Enquiry appointed by the Government will investigate whether the grievances of the workers were genuine or not. In view of this and, more, of the fact that the majority of the strikers have resumed work, are the leaders of the Girni Kamgar Union serving the true interests of the workers by continuing the strike and carrying on picketing? From all accounts available, it will be correct to say that only about 30 to 40 thousand of the workers are on strike and that the mills have engaged about 20 to 25 thousand new men. The majority of the latter have been engaged temporarily and we have no doubt the mill-owners will be only too ready to replace them by the old workers when they resume work. The leaders of the Girni Kamgar Union are not entitled to sacrifice the interests of those few thousands who are either holding out or have not yet returned from their villages merely to satisfy their prestige. The majority of the strikers having resumed work, there is no justification whatever for the maintenance of the strike. On the contrary, the solidarity of workers, which should be the main end the leaders should have in view, demands that they should immediately call off the strike and concentrate their efforts on putting the case of the workers before the Court of Enquiry with a united voice. If the demands they have put forward on behalf of the workers are just and reasonable, as they are convinced they are, no Court of Enquiry, which has any reputation to lose, dare pronounce them to be otherwise.

Banking Enquiry Vacancy

—:o:—

Deplorable as the game may be, the manoeuvres are in full blast about filling up the vacancy on the Banking Enquiry Committee caused by the death of the late Mr. B. F. Madon. And as usual the vested interests are pulling their full weight in this sport of place-hunting without, seemingly, a glance at the merits of the candidates. The elements of the problem are quite simple. The country needs capital for the development of its industrial possibilities, and on terms and conditions which would not impose a strangle-hold on the nascent industries, as not too infrequently happens at present, particularly when the capital is provided by foreigners. Banks are institutions intended to facilitate the flow of capital from idle hands to those which would render it productive. The Committee is appointed to advise on the organisation of our nation's banking institutions so as most effectively to fulfil this purpose. This, however, seems to be only a secondary issue in the minds of the bosses who are making frantic efforts to secure the inclusion of their own nominee in preference to men who are at all likely to bring a fresh mind, a trained intelligence and a proved working capacity on the work of the Committee. The late Mr. Madon was a representative of the Indian Federation of the Chambers of Commerce. It is, in theory at least, the Federation which will have to indicate its choice for the replacement of the late and almost irreplaceable Mr. B. F. Madon. But the wires are already being pulled to make these bodies of mercantile representatives register the wishes of those who dominate them, thus securing the formal nomination for one of their coterie.

The seat to be filled up on the Banking Enquiry Committee is a Bombay seat, one only recently adorned by a hard-working, hard-headed, conscientious economist, who was also a merchant, and who yet did not desire any personal distinction for himself. But an ukase has been issued from Calcutta for the selection of a leading light of that city, and the bosses have succeeded in prevailing on the Indian Merchants' Chamber to obey it. The name of Mr. S. N. Haji, the mover of the original resolution from which, according to the official circular appointing the Committee, the latter itself arose, was suggested by some members of the Federation. He has a claim which the Bombay dictators will not recognise, and yet will find it impossible to explain away. He is a Bombay representative, trained economist, who is yet a proved businessman and also an adroit tactician in the Legislature. The other candidate cannot command the claims that the author of the Coastal Reservation and Deferred Rebate Bills can vouch for himself. And yet his claims have been ignored by those who think it is their prerogative to have the final voice in such matters. The fact, however, that Ahmedabad and Karachi as well as other centres have nominated Mr. Haji, shows that the latter will soon have a rude awakening.

B. F. Madon Memorial

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The numerous tributes paid to the memory of the late Mr. B. F. Madon at the public memorial meeting on Wednesday by well-known leaders like Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Pundit Malaviya, and the appreciative messages sent by such eminent Indians as Mahatma Gandhi and Pundit Motilal Nehru testify abundantly to the greatness of the life and worth of Mr. Madon. Mr. Madon was so silent and unobtrusive a worker that even to many of his friends and admirers that attended the meeting some of the personal reminiscences narrated at the meeting must have been pleasant surprises. Speaker after speaker readily acknowledged that in matters financial Mr. Madon was an expert among experts. He was in fact a financial prodigy who, if he had sought limelight, would have been known far outside India. It is, however, his warm heart more than his prodigious head that endeared him to his numerous friends and it is his selfless indefatigable service for the welfare of his countrymen that will ever appeal to the country. Yet it would be a grievous loss to the country to let his numerous lectures, articles and leaflets on financial question run to waste. The public meeting did well to propose a suitable memorial mainly to popularise Mr. Madon's economic writings. It is the duty of all Indians who realise the need of a wider knowledge among Indians of Indian Economics and who appreciate Mr. Madon's services to the economic advancement of the country to subscribe generously to the proposed memorial.

The Ways of the Police

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We confess we fail to realise what necessity there was for the Police authorities who put up Mr. Deshpande, a Bombay Labour leader, for trial on the charge of obstruction, to march that gentleman to court handcuffed. The charge failed and Mr. Deshpande was acquitted. But the foolish conduct of the Police officer concerned is likely to confirm in the public mind the suspicion, to which Mr. Deshpande referred in his defence, that the handcuffing was with the object "of striking terror amongst the workers". The ways of the Police in this country are, indeed, inscrutable. The old mentality of presuming that every person whom they have to bring up for trial is a goonda and a vagabond has evidently not yet disappeared. Mr. Jatin Das, a Lahore accused, was allowed by the magistrate to make a written complaint against the Police practice of keeping him handcuffed. A Free Press report states that "the handcuffs were removed, but as soon as he finished writing he was again handcuffed". Messrs. Jatindralal Mukerji and Mahabarsingh, the accused in the Lahore Conspiracy case, had to make a complaint against the unnecessary restrictions put upon them and the magistrate ordered that in view of the recent ruling of the Lahore High Court such restrictions should not be put. He also ordered that the accused should not be kept in handcuffs when brought to the Court premises. Political prisoners are educated persons and are the least likely to escape Police custody. They are entitled to be treated as orderly members of society although under-trial prisoners. Do the Police authorities realise that their disregard of this fact widens the gulf of distrust between them and the public?

India's Rejoinder

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Mr. MacDonald's appeal to Indians to reconsider their attitude towards the Simon Commission has rightly fallen flat on Nationalist India. It could not do otherwise. For, as we pointed out yesterday, his suggestion was, in the absence of any announcement of a revised scheme, that the Commission was unanimously supported by all parties in England, that in spite of the boycott it had functioned so long, and that, in view of this "experience," Indians would be wise "to reopen the doors of their minds" and hasten to cooperate before it was too late. Nationalists could not be expected to accept that proposition even from a Labour Premier. Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, Mr. Jinnah and Mr. Jayakar, who have so far noticed the Premier's speech, are unanimous in saying that, as things are, cooperation is out of the question, that India's offer of honourable cooperation is open so far, and that it is rather the duty of the Premier himself to open the doors of his mind and let in some light of the true situation in India. And these three leaders are among the most moderate among the Nationalists. Those, however, who may yet be prepared to meet Britain half-way will do well to remember that the National Convention is solemnly pledged to accept nothing less than complete Dominion Status. Only if the National Demand is conceded in time, will it be possible to work out the details at a Round Table Conference.

RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT FOR THE STATES

—:o:—

WHY IT SHOULD BE INTRODUCED

(By MR. D. V. GUNDAPPA.)

II*

It is thus that the preference of the civilized world has come to be accorded to a system of government in which the general body of citizens are endowed with some powers and opportunities to enforce a sense of responsibility upon those who undertake to wield the authority of the State. This system has been variously named, as constitutional government, representative government, self-governmnet, democracy etc. Howsoever called and howsoever differentiated in outward form and method, the underlying principle is one: that the State's power should be exercised by those who have received the confidence and support of their fellow-citizens, in ways approved of by them and under conditions which secure their constant direction and scrutiny. The superiority of this system may be briefly pointed out thus:—

(1) It can induce every citizen to devote some attention to the affairs of the country and think in terms of the life of his fellow-citizens as a whole.

(2) It can discover and bring the best faculties available among the people to the active service of the State.

(3) It can encourage among the people the habit of self-discipline and self-organisation as groups for promoting what they consider objects of common good.

(4) It can promote habits of enquiry and study and raise the general standard of knowledge and ability among the people.

(5) It can bring the shortcomings of the administration promptly to light and secure their rectification and prevention.

(6) More than all, it can ensure that the desires and aspirations of the people are faithfully and fully reproduced in the policies and programmes of the administration.

In one word, responsible government alone can enable the people to realise in practice the identity between their fortunes and those of the state, and so secure for it their personal devotion and self-sacrificing service.

DEMAND OF EXPEDIENCY.

To this enumeration of the chief moral and political merits of the system must be appended an argument of expediency which, nevertheless, is of the highest importance: If India should be counted as one undivided entity in the world and rise to the full height of power and honour possible to her among the nations, it is imperative that her many Provinces and States should unite in one federal polity; and such a union would be impossible if the States continue to groan under irresponsible sway while the Provinces go on developing their democratic power. It is indispensable that the States should also adopt the principle of governance which has come to prevail in British India if they should find a place in the Indian federation. The State that persists in autocracy at home cannot consistently claim democratic treatment for itself abroad.

THE KING'S EXAMPLE.

How will Responsible Government harm the Princes? In no way. On the contrary, it provides the only way in which they can secure for themselves a position permanent and beyond peril,—a position, at the same time, of power above contention and

(Continued on page 10)

*Previous article appeared on July 2.

IDEALS OF WOMEN'S EDUCATION

WHY AN AUTHORISED STATEMENT IS NECESSARY

(BY G. M. CHIPLUNKAR).

IV*

From the observations made above it is clear that there is much misunderstanding about the aims and ideals of the S. N. D. T. Indian Women's University. The Japanese Women's University has an authorised statement of its educational policy and the underlying principles. Nothing would be lost in case there is an authorised statement of the educational policy of the S. N. D. T. Indian Women's University.

In fact Prof. Karve has already made such a statement of the underlying educational policy in his several writings and in his famous autobiography. In case the Senate ratifies these statements already made, by their resolution there would be no need for any new statement. The Senate has not as yet done it. Prof. Karve has stated in his autobiography that his views about educational policy underlying the work of the University are entirely personal and are not binding on the Senate or the Syndicate. This statement made by Prof. Karve has, in fact, necessitated the provision of an authorised statement of educational policy endorsed by Senate.

As a mere formal suggestion I herewith give a draft of such a policy. In case the members of the Senate agree to appoint a responsible committee, even a better draft can be created and this can be adopted next year after eliciting general opinion of the members on such a proposed draft. The proposal for drafting such an educational policy is not made to create any further misunderstanding about the University. It really is an effort in the right direction to remove many misunderstandings and misapprehensions already created in the minds of the many intelligent men and women in this country.

TENTATIVE DRAFT.

A tentative draft of the Educational Policy of the S. N. D. T. Indian Women's University:—

(1) Our aim in establishing the Women's University is neither to copy the higher institutions for women in America and Europe nor to rival the men's University courses in India. What we aim at is to frame our schedules of study so as to suit the physical and mental constitution of women in general and to gradually raise the standard in accordance with the general progress.

(2) There is a widespread tendency to regard a woman merely as a tool or a machine destined solely for service at home or for the propagation of family lines; and in opposition to such extreme tendencies, we feel the necessity of educating women as human beings, that we may be able to call forth their consciousness as personalities with infinite aspirations and longings.

(3) We cannot support another movement which aims at the so-called emancipation of women. In opposition to this tendency, we lay emphasis on home life as the chief

(Continued on page 10)

*Previous articles appeared on 15th and 29th ultimo and 3rd instant respectively.

Notes of the Day.

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In Right Earnest.

One of the most ambitious items in the comprehensive programme outlined by the MacDonald Government is the establishment of an Anglo-American understanding which would seek a practical solution of the vexed question of naval disarmament. In his reply to Mr. Baldwin's speech in the Commons indicating the attitude of the Tories to the new Government, Mr. MacDonald was careful to point out that the conversations between him and Mr. Dawes were of a preliminary and explanatory character. But there is no doubt that the whole question of disarmament will be explored in right earnest by both the British and the American Governments and definite proposals will be placed before other great Naval Powers. The Washington correspondent of the "Times" stated in a despatch to his paper early last month that Mr. Hoover had made "the policy of disarmament peculiarly his own" and there is as much anxiety on the part of the new administration at Washington to tackle the question of reduction of armaments as there is amongst the new tenants of Whitehall.

Wide and Comprehensive Inquiry.

Mr. MacDonald's announcement in the Commons that he proposes to appoint a Committee to make a "wide and comprehensive" inquiry into the whole question of electoral reform should please the Liberals. They claim that they secured five million more votes than the other two parties opposed to them at the recent general election. But such is the irony of electoral representation at present in Britain that the many triangular contests caused the Liberals to come out of the fray as the most worsted of the combatants. The Labourites and the Liberals are both agreed upon the necessity of abolishing voting. It is to be seen, however, whether the recommendations of the Committee Mr. MacDonald desires to appoint will indicate a more equitable method of ascertaining the will of the people than any now in operation.

A Dodge?

The risks that a Nationalist journalist has to face in certain Indian States are well illustrated by a case reported to us by our Rajputana correspondent. According to his report, police officials of the Indore Residency and of Ajmer together raided the office of the Nationalist weekly, the "Young Rajasthan", at Beawar in the British district of Ajmer in connection with a complaint against Mr. K. P. Parsai, a Central India journalist, for alleged distribution of libellous leaflets. But the raiding party carried away several papers utterly unconnected with the case. This is a great hardship to the "Young Rajasthan". Besides, it should be remembered that Mr. Parsai is being prosecuted in the Indore State on a charge of sedition. But as sedition is a non-extraditable offence, it is not ordinarily possible for the Indore State to get possession of documents in British India by a direct judicial process. Is it possible that the defamation charge was brought against Mr. Parsai only with a view to getting at some papers to be used in connection with the charge of sedition? It is significant that the complainant in the defamation charge is the General Minister of the Indore Cabinet.

Frivolous Objection.

The Delhi Municipality is understood to have resolved to extend a hearty welcome to Mahatma Gandhi but not to present an address to him. A welcome without an address will not add to the Municipality's reputation for fairness, courtesy or sense of proportion. The precise objections to an address, which could easily have avoided controversial points, are not quite clear. According to an Associated Press message the Municipality considered a resolution to welcome Mahatmaji "for his high services rendered to the country in matters municipal". It is said that some Muslim members objected to this absolutely unexceptionable resolution on the frivolous ground that Mahatmaji was a protagonist of the Nehru Constitution which, according to them, was detrimental to Muslim interests. The objection is all the more frivolous as the resolution made no reference to Mahatmaji's political views. The objectors little realised what India and the world would think of them.

What the People Say

"IS ASTROLOGY A SCIENCE ?"

—:o:—

To The Editor "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I am a great admirer of Mr. A. R. D. Wadia as he is one of few who write to enlighten the public and make them realize the folly of superstition and mystical beliefs. I am afraid, however, that in dealing with the question of Astrology he is undertaking a hopeless task in this country. The superstition of Astrology is so ingrained in the mind of people in India, that it will require years of sound scientific education to convince them of their errors. Professors of Astrology claim to know something of the science of Astronomy. Possibly they do. They certainly talk of the position of different planets in their orbits; when they are in conjunction or opposition when in Aphetion or perihelion; in what Zodiacal constellations they are, and so forth; but their knowledge seems to end there. From such scanty data as they may possess regarding the movement of the bodies of the solar system, they claim to be able to say what the influence of these bodies has on the lives of mankind. Such a belief was considered a serious one in the days when Astronomy was an infant science. To the moon, for instance, was ascribed a number of influences on men and the terrestial globe itself which have been proved to be all due to imagination. The moon was supposed to act on the mind of men; and those who were adversely influenced by it became "lunatics". The moon was believed to influence the weather, the health of people, especially women, and so forth. Now that we know more about the physical condition of these heavenly bodies, it is difficult to imagine what influence they can have on the lives of men. The nearest planet to us, Mercury is nearly 50,000,000 of miles, and the farthest, so far known, Neptune is 3000 millions of miles. Yet, this is nothing compared with the distance of Stars the nearest star to the Solar system is Alpha Centauri and it is believed to be four billions of miles from us! Its light travelling at the rate of 186,000 miles per second takes four years to reach us. What about the other Stars, which by the way are immense seems revolving in space, the light of some of the brightest known to us, Canopus, Polaris, Sirius, Betelgueese, Vega Capella to name only a few, takes from, twenty to two hundred years to reach us. Is it possible that such mighty heavenly bodies, so far away, can have any influence on the lives of men and the speed of race horses? Hundreds of those who believe and profess Astrology will reply that they have. How they prove it is another question. I am one of those who believe that evidence, logic, facts reason and commonsense have no effect on believers in superstition. It is difficult to dislodge a preconceived idea, and an erroneous one is more easily accepted than a true one. Supposing a person were to say tomorrow that belief in Ayurvedism is absurd because the modern science of medicine is so advanced. You are to get, life in the case of Astrology, hundreds of quacks charlatans and self-styled doctors who thrive on this industry, to assert that it is a wonderful science superior even to modern medicine. How; of course they cannot prove like in the case of Astrology competent Astronomers do not believe in Astrology because their sound knowledge of the science of Astronomy teaches them the absurdity of this superstition in the same way competent doctors of medicine do not believe in Ayurvedic empirism because the whole thing is really so absurd. Laymen, in both cases, swear by these methods. Such is the peculiarity of the human mind. Yours etc.

C. L. D.

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II.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I request you to kindly publish the following being a reply to Mr. A. R. D. Wadia's article published in your issue of the 3rd instant under the caption "Is Astrology a Science".

I may tell Mr. Wadia at the outset that "Astrology is a Science" and I can prove it. Let Mr. Wadia observe the tides high and low and the phases of the moon; he will find that the tides are dependent on the phases of the moon. Therefore, it follows that if moon can have an influence over the vast ocean, is it too much to presume that moon has an influence on the human body, which is composed of only the elements? Further, Mr. Wadia can also watch lunatics, who will show too much activity and energy during new moon and full moon days. Why? Because the moon has a direct influence upon the mind. It naturally follows that the heavenly bodies influence the world at large and individuals. Mr. Wadia should know that the stars, and the planets are not meant to serve as playthings for his children in the night. They are there with certain definite purpose and Astrology is the science which interprets it. If an astrologer fails in interpreting the influences properly and truly, that fact alone cannot help Mr. Wadia in crying down the science of Astrology.

If an eminent accountant adds 2 and 3 as 6 it does not follow that mathematics is not a science. If an eminent surgeon fails in an operation it does not mean that surgery is humbug. If a medicine fails to cure a disease, it does not mean that medical science is wrong.

Lastly I will request Mr. Wadia to study the science of astrology before casting any aspersions and challenging it.—Yours, etc.,

J. VENKITA RAMA IYER.

OVERCROWDING IN TRAINS

—:o:—

The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—During the last two years I had to travel frequently between Bombay and Madras by the mail trains. Overcrowding in 3rd class compartments in these trains, not to speak of other local trains, is a wide problem and an established fact beyond dispute. Yet the overcrowding in the mail trains between these two cities seems to be a speciality and a common occurrence. The usual accommodation is found to be for about 54 on some days and 72 on other days as can be seen from the indications in the compartments. On all the occasions I travelled, I made it a point to count the actual number of passengers and found it to my surprise to exceed the specified number by 200 and 300 per cent. On the mail train which reached Bombay on the 1st July morning I counted in one compartment indicated to hold 36 passengers as many as 89. The overcrowding is so heavy that all the available space is occupied by the passengers and their heavy luggage making it absolutely impossible either to get down from the upper berths of the fortunate few or go to the W C. without waking over living human bodies. In certain stations the travelling ticket examiners did not enter the compartments owing to the complete blockade of the passage. What this means to the through passengers who have to spend two and three days continuously in the train (e.g. to travellers going to Tinnevelly and Mangalore) can be better inferred than described by me. Cannot the Railway authorities refrain from issuing more than the specified number of tickets both at Madras and at Bombay?

I have found that generally the compartments are freer after Sholapur and upto Guntakkal on the onward journey, and the same situation is to be found in the inward trains after Guntakkal and upto Sholapur. The mail trains leave the two cities at a late hour in the day and people in near places find them very convenient to the inconvenience of the long-distance passengers. If only these passengers are insisted to travel by the passenger trains leaving immediately after the mail trains, the long-distance passengers would be saved all the trouble and inconvenience they are at present put to.

Third class accommodation in mail trains is being gradually reduced and unless with the reduction a policy of restricting the issue of tickets beyond a certain distance is not followed, the grievance will be there as the people cannot afford to refuse to travel by these trains to suit their convenience. May I therefore appeal to the railway authorities both in Bombay and in Madras and also the members of the Advisory Committees in the two cities to look into this crying evil and remedy it?—Yours truly.

R. KRISHNA AYYAR.
82/24 Miranda Bldgs.
Dadar, July 3.

GORAI'S ANCIENT GRIEVANCE

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To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The people of Dharavi Island collectively and individually have been petitioning to Government for the last 25 years at least praying for the construction of a bridge over the Ambavni Creek between Gorai-Borivli Road, a central place in Dharavi Island, but so far their petitions have not met with their wishes.

On the 26th October, 1924, I had sent a petition in this matter to Mr. J. C. Ker, Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, and I was replied by Mr. E. M. Duggan, Under-Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Public Works Department, in his letter No. 6891-W, dated the 9th May, 1925, that the proper course would be for the Local Board to finance the scheme by raising private contributions as far as possible, Government only subsidising it, if need be and if justifiable by a grant-in-aid, and, therefore, the Local Board should be approached in the matter. Dharavi Island is divided into two districts, i.e., the villages of Dongri and Utan are in the Thana District and Gorai, Culvem and Manori are in the Bombay Suburban District and hence the matter is very much complicated by the divided responsibility of the Boards and each one thinks the matter concerns both the Boards and no one comes forward to deal in the matter. Since the place where the bridge is required is in the Bombay Suburban District which is only half of former Salsette Taluka the Board finds it very difficult to undertake the scheme. On the 12th April 1927 I sent a petition to His Excellency Sir Leslie Orme Wilson, ex-Governor of Bombay, stating the above fact and I was replied by Mr. Paul Braganza, Under-Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Public Works Department, in his letter No. S. 92|16490 W, dated the 2nd August 1927 that since the District Local Board have not taken up the matter and gone to Government for a grant-in-aid and the fact that they have not done so goes to show that they do not think it necessary. On the 14th October 1927 and 11th November 1927 a petition signed by 484 persons of the Island was addressed to Mr. S. S. Naik, President, District Local Board, Bombay Suburban District, Andheri, requesting the Board to be so graciously pleased as to sanction for reasons already advanced in various representations, the construction of the said bridge applying, if necessary, to Government for the required pecuniary help, grant or loan to enable the Board to carry out the much-needed bridge whereby the Island of Dharavi will be benefited every way.

On the 24th July 1928 the said Board placed the said petition in their meeting and passed unanimously the following resolution:—"In view of constant petitions and representations from the people of Dharavi Island the Board recommends to Government to undertake the work as the bridge is necessary as the Board being small and rather poor could not finance it." The copy of this resolution was forwarded by me to the Minister, Local Self-Government, Bombay, and the said correspondence ended with my letter dated 8th April 1929 to which I was replied by the Public Works Department in their letter No. S. 92|11998 W, dated 7th June 1929, that the Government could not do anything in the matter as it was one for the District Local Board to consider. The Board has not approached Government for a loan for the bridge nor does it appear from the resolution passed by them that they intend to do so. I have now addressed a petition dated 22nd April 1929 12th June 1929 to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Public Works Department, through the members and President, District Local Board, Andheri, so that they can now jointly undertake the said scheme. The Board should not wait any further for the public contribution as the scheme is a productive one as the public are willing to pay toll upon pedestrian and vehicular traffic which would enable them to recover the money that would be spent in due course. It is now easy for the Board to contribute their mite whatever it may be and approach Government for substantial grant-in-aid as this scheme is serviceable for the people of the presidency in general as nowadays the village of Gorai provides room as a modern health resort during the month of May along its fine shores, the cocoanut gardens, table lands and hills. The Island of Dharavi has a population of ten thousand and the land revenue is over a quarter lac and the general income is over a lac of rupees per year, the Utan Bhayander Road toll is about Rs. 10,000|- the gross income at Gorai ferry is about Rs. 4,000|- per year and when the bridge is made as it would be in the centre of the Inland it would be most convenient for the residents of the whole Island to travel daily by means of bus to the nearest contral railway station of B. B. & C. I. Rly., Borivli, which would only take about ten minutes and 45 minutes by train to Bombay although it is not closer to Bombay and nearer to railway station. It is hoped that Mr. S. S. Naik, President of the Board, and other members will not wait any further but will try and turn every stone in their power so that the matter will be successful no matter how long it will take to repay the loan as it is the public money from their revenues which people expect as give and take.—Yours, etc.,

THOMAS GABRIEL FERREIRA.

CO-OPERATORS' DAY

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chroicle"

Sir,—The International Co-operator's Dav falls this year on 6th July This is the day for the co-operators of the world. Co-operation means unity, mutual help. These lead us to manifold gains in all the walks of our life, and is the best means to attain our goal of universal peace.

There are in Bombay the following Institutes:—the Dadar Co-operative Institute., the Bombay (Division) Co-operative Institute, the Girgaum Co-opertive Institute., the Fort Co-operative Institute., and the Head Institute., the Provincial Co-operative Institute. Under the auspices of these Institutes the International Co-operators Day is celebrated every year at different places. I beg to suggest to all the brother Co-operators whether it would not be much better in the interest of the movement to celebrate such an occasion every year with the combined efforts of all the Institutes of Bombay together. Such a combined effort is sure to give a greater impetus to the movement.—Yours, etc.

GUNVANT D. DESAI.

FOREIGN EDUCATION

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The princes of Kathiawar have now begun to send students of their States for foreign education on State scholarships. The Rana of Porbunder sent some two students to America last year. Bhavnagar is the first State to take interest in this matter. The State has sent two professors of Samaldas College this year for higher studies in Germany and England. One student was also awarded a scholarship of Rs. 150 p. m. for studies in chemical engineering in America. But these scholarships are only meant for students who are the inhabitants of the respective States. Jamnagar does not seem to take any particular interest in this matter. Those students who live in cities like Bombay are not eligible for these scholarships. In the circumstances they can only depend on the University scholarships and those awarded by the millionaires and from different big trusts. There are a limited number of University scholarships and hence the only hope of a young aspiring student is from the latter source. High ambitions of many a brilliant

Mr. F. S. Talyarkhan Bar-at-Law, Ex-Judge of the Bombay High Court who has been appointed a member of the Court of Enquiry under the Trade Disputes' Act in Bombay. —Photo by P. P. A.

student have been shattered to pieces simply because of the lack of funds. Still the capitalists do not seem to realise that their wealth will be better spent on the education of the students of their Motherland than on the magnificent and luxurious coaches upholstered in the Damascus fashion. Now that the princes have begun to realise the fact, it remains for the millionaires to show that their monies are not for luxury only but are meant for the uplift of their country.—Yours, etc.,

DHIRAJLAL R. MEHTA.

RUTLAM STATION

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—At Rutlam Junction on the metre gauge section all pasengers whose destination is towards Mhow and Khandwa side, whether they may be coming from broad gauge up and down trains or direct from Ajmer side in metre gauge, have to undergo a great deal of inconvenience to catch the Mhow-side-going trains. The distance from the broad guage platform is not less than half a mile; the passengers have to go walking and have to cross the rails in the midst of the moving trains right and left. It has been known that several infants and ladies with children in their arms many times fall in a hurry when crossing the rails. Still it is a great surprise to see that no platform is constructed there, in absence of which every passenger while alighting and ascending the train has to jump. Thus many passengers are said to have received injuries.

Looking to the situation, there is every possibility at any time of an accident.

The railway authorities are requested to awake and make early arrangement to erect a proper platform, and thus remove the danger and save the passengers from further risks.

Many a reader of this paper, will have enjoyed the experience while travelling to and from Nathudu a and Kesuryajee. I hope all will join to make a united voice, and impress upon the railway authorities to remove the inconvenience.—Yours, etc.,

"TRAVELLER."

THE NEW OLDSMOBILE

MARKED BY IMPROVEMENTS AND BEAUTY OF LINE

Given additional beauty by advanced stying and new colour combinations and with even greater power and finer performance, the Oldsmobile for 1929—announced by General Motors India Limited—was displayed by Oldsmobile dealers in India, Burma and Ceylon on July 1. The exhibit showed the artistry and skill by which many desirable improvements have been added without radical changes having been made in the distinctive and graceful lines or making fundamental mechanical changes.

The distinction of being the first motor car to be imported into India belongs to the Oldsmobile. It is motoring history that an enterprising Bombay firm in 1898 imported three Oldsmobiles and that the first car was purchased by Mr. J. N. Tata, the founder of the Tata fortunes, the others being sold to Mr. Rustom Cama, a well-known solicitor, and Mr. Kavasji Wadia, who became later on an Oldsmobile dealer. A Shan Princess in Burma also enjoyed her first ride in an Oldsmobile in 1906—probably the first motor car to be used in that land of pagodas.

It is on record that even in those far-off-days—nearly thirty-one years ago—the Oldsmobile attained a speed of 30 miles an hour and climbed the steepest hill without any trouble. Its performance over long distances, on difficult roads, was warmly praised by former generation of Oldsmobile owners.

The most apparent change in the outward appearence of the 1929 Oldsmobile is the addition of a heraldic crest on the radiator and the removal of the name plate to a chromiumplated bar connecting the larger headlamps, which now are supported by chrominu-plated standards. Other exterior refinements include an advancement in design of the radiator shutters, a new cadet type windshield visor which is designed to harmonize with the graceful saddle on the hood and cowl and the changing of the finish of the roof shoulders from fabric to sheet metal lacquered in body colours. Adjustable front seats are now included in all closed models.

The models available are, Five-passenger Tourer and Five-passenger Four-door Sedan, while the Two-passenger Roadster and Five-passenger Two-door Sedan can be had on special order.

Continuous research work by the engineers has resulted in an increase in horse-power and a corresponding improvement in mechanical performance. The high compression Oldsmobile engine now develops 62 horse-power, and this added power has brought even greater speed and smoothness of performance. The connecting roads have been fully machined and rifle drilled so that oil under pressure is injected through the rods to the piston pins. This is technically known as full pressure lubrication and heretofore has been a characteristic of cars of high price.

A new air cleaner with a mineral wool content replaces the former cleaner of a centrifugal type. Tests have proven that this new type cleaner is highly efficient and does not restrict the flow of air at any engine speed. A large carburetor which embodies the newest features of carburetion now is employed. Crankcase ventilation is retained, as are the oil filter and petrol pump and filter.

Additional driving ease and comfort have been attained through a new and improved steering gear and improved adjustments of the clutch and brake pedals. The pedals are also equipped with rubber pads. Adjustable front seats, a new development by Fisher, are used in all closed body types. A very accessible handle adjusts the position of the seat, which can be moved forward or backward until the proper position is attained. This, with the adjustable steering column which has long been a feature of Oldsmobile, assures absolute comfort to every driver, whether short, tall or of medium stature.

The Oldsmobile heraldic crest is a beautiful medallion taking the place of the name plate, which has been removed to a chromium-plated bar connecting the headlamps. The crest was designed according to the basic law of heraldry and is symbolic of Oldsmobile.

NEW PARTY IN MADRAS

TO CONTEST MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

—:o:—

MADRAS, July 4.

At the invitation of Dr. Varadarajalu Naidu some Congressmen met at Tamil Nadu Office and formed the Madras Nationalist Party with Mr. Naidu as President. It resolved to put up candidates for the Corporation elections.—A. P.

KING TO GO TO DOMINION

—:o:—

AN UNAUTHORITATIVE STATEMENT

LONDON, July 3.

On enquiry in official circles Reuter learns that there is no authority for the statement that a proposal is being considered for the King to spend a part of winter in one of the Dominions.—Reuter.

MILLOWNERS AND BOYCOTT

—:o:—

Mahatmaji analyses the situation

Mahatma Gandhi writes in "Young India":—

Although I have before now dealt with this question in these pages, correspondents often inquire why the indigenous mills are not invited to take part in the foreign cloth boycott movement. Others inquire what part these mills play in the movement Yet others ask why Congress workers should not directly encourage and advertise indigenous mill cloth side by side with Khadi.

To take the last question first these correspondents should remember that the Congress resolution contemplates the boycott through Khadi. There are sound reasons for this partiality. Mill cloth alone has had its opportunity for the past fifty years and it has not brought boycott about. Immediate boycott through the existing mills is an impossibility. New mills cannot be started for the asking. Therefore if the boycott is to succeed, it can do so only through Khadi. Khadi cannot be pushed side by side with mill cloth. Given the choice, it must be confessed with regret, that the unthinking multitude will prefer the apparently cheaper and easily obtainable calico to the apparently dearer and coarse looking and not easily obtainable Khadi. It follows therefore that Congress workers, as far as their influence can reach,—and it does not reach very far yet,—must preach Khadi to the exclusion of mill cloth.

NO HOSTILITY TO MILLS.

This brings me to the second question. But the exclusive preaching of Khadi does not mean hostility to the indigenous mill cloth. Mill cloth is playing an important part in the movement whether the mill-owners will or no. The multitude buys it in competition with foreign cloth. The mills have their agencies direct and indirect in all the parts of India. As a distinguished mill-owner once very properly remarked to me, "We do not want your help, we penetrate where you will perhaps never even make your voice heard. If you preach our cloth, you simply invite us to raise our prices by creating a demand we cannot cope with." He was silenced when I told him that I contemplated boycott not through mill cloth but through Khadi. He at once agreed that that was quite a feasible proposition if I could produce enough Khadi to displace foreign cloth and propularise it. Most mill-owners recognise this as did the one I have quoted. Any advocacy then on the part of Congressmen of mill cloth can only hinder boycott and ultimately even damage the mills by reason of the certain failure of the movement through the adoption of thoughtless methods. The reader should realise that repeated failures of the movement must result in deepening despondency and then making the people indifferent in their purchase of cloth. We must avoid failure this time at any cost. We may risk no avoidable mistake through sluggish or imperfect thinking. It is the popular indifference that has given the foreign cloth dealer his vantage ground. The moment the people are induced to think for themselves and make their choice, the boycott is a certainty. The indigenous mills are therefore playing their part in the movement and profiting by it without assistance from Congressmen.

Now for the first question. There is undoubtedly a way in which the mill-owners can actively, deliberately and effectively help the movement. An attempt was made last by Pandits Malaviyaji and Motilalji and myself to invite their active participation. The attempt failed, perhaps because, it was not in the nature of things possible for the mills actively to participate in terms of the Congress in any movement with which the Government do not openly associate themselves or which they are suspected of secretly disapproving. The vast majority of them are under the influence of banking concerns which depend for their existence on Government good-will. But if there are mills which can defy Government pressure, no matter how subtly exerted, here are the conditions under which they or any one of them can directly participate in the movement wholly or partially:

1. They can sell Khadi through their agencies.
2. They can lend their talents to the movement;
3. They can by conference with the A.I.S.A. determine the varieties they should manufacture in terms of boycott.
4. They can cease to manufacture Khadi whether in that name or any other;
5. They can standardise their prices so as neither to suffer loss nor to increase their profits; and
6. They can render financial assistance to the movement.

NEED FOR PATRIOTISM.

Several other ways may easily be deduced from the six chief ones I have mentioned. This assistance can be given only if the millowners and the shareholders are patriotically inclined and are prepared to limit their profits. I am sure the majority of shareholders if they were properly canvassed would not object. It is the capitalist who has therefore really to decide. As one of them told me, 'We will come in when we must—not before.' He may be right.

Lastly the reader should know that all mills because they are built on the Indian soil may not be called indigenous. There are mills that are indigenous only in name They are owned and managed by foreigners, the shareholders are foreigners, they exclude Indians from management or shares, the major part of their earnings are drained away from India. The only thing that India gets out of their earnings is the paltry labourers' wages. These mills are no more indigenous than the existing Government. These can never help the movement.

CALCUTTA POLICE FORCE

—:o:—

CASES OF MISCONDUCT OF MEMBERS ON INCREASE

CALCUTTA, July 3.

Remaining persons imprisoned under the Criminal Law Amendment Act were released from restraint and it was not considered necessary to make any fresh arrests but constant vigilance on the part of the police is necessary, says the Report of the Police Administration for the year 1928. The Report further says that there was considerable number of prosecutions for seditious speeches and writings and warns the Bengal Press that it will not be disgraced by publication of articles inciting race hatred.

Referring to disturbances on the arrival of the Simon Commission on February 3rd, the Report says that a large number of youths whose feeling has been worked up by an elaborate newspaper campaign got out of hand and violently obstructed the running tram cars.

MISCONDUCT OF MEMBERS OF FORCE.

Concluding the Report says that misconduct on the part of the members of the force necessitated sharp, disciplinary and judicial action in a large number of cases than in any of three preceding years.—Free Press.

SHIPS HELD UP

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SEQUEL TO STRIKE IN BRITISH DOCKS

LONDON, July 3

A dispute between rival unions has led to a strike of dockers, holding up ships in London, Liverpool, Delfast and Southampton. Two ships in London have hitherto been affected. The trouble started when a number of crew of the steamer "Woodlark" in London who were transferred from the Seamen's and Firemen's Union to the Transport and General Worker's Union were not allowed to sign on, because the agreement between the Shipowner's and Seamen's Union specifies that every member of the crew of a ship shall be a membr of that Union. Substitution for such members led to the strike of the rest of the crew of the Woodlark." Transport workers came out in support of them, and the ship is not able to sail. The trouble spread from London to Edinburgh to the passenger steamer "Royal Fusilier," which is also not able to sail owing to strike of its crew.—Reuter.

MISS EVANGELINE BOOTH RECOVERS FROM ACCIDENT

LONDON, July 4.

New York,—Miss Evangeline Booth has recovered from the recent motor accident and has gone to the Salvation Army's Summer Headquarters. —Reuter.

"FIERCE BATTLE RAGING AROUND KABUL"

—:o:—

Nadir Khan's Three Sided Attack

PESHAWAR, July 3.

According to Mr. M. A. Hakin, Kabul has been attacked from three sides by General Nadir Khan and a fierce battle was being fought in the suburbs of Kabul which may fall at any time. This has not however been confirmed from other sources.—Free Press.

ROBBER CHIEF'S IRON RULE

TWO MALIKS PUT TO DEATH

PESHAWAR, July 4.

It is reported from Kabul that Habibullah is determined to put down treason with an iron hand. Two Maliks of Kohidaman were accordingly put to death on June 15 on a charge of having carried on correspondence with Nadir Khan. It is now reliably learnt that Nadir Khan's family and those of his brothers have been sent to Kohidaman.

Mohammed Alam, the Shinwari Leader, has returned from Kabul and is carrying on an intensive propaganda in favour of Habibullah. He is reported to have held a jirga attended by all Maliks in his section.

Malik Mohammed Alam tried to create an impression in favour of Bachcha Saqo by declaring that as he was the King of Afghanistan it was against their religion to fight against him. He also held out a promise on behalf of Habibullah of generous allowances to all the Maliks and that recruits to the army would be paid Rs. 30 per mensem. He is also reported to have given a warning that Shinwaris might be attacked at Torkham by the Mohmands. It is not, however, known to what extent Mohammed Alam has been able to mobilise Shinwari opinion in favour of Kabul Government as a result of his propaganda.

It is reported from the tribal area that Nadir Khan has been trying to invite Afridis and Sunni Orakzais to meet him at Hariob to discuss the situation.—A. P.

ATTACK ON KABUL

—:o:—

MORE TRIBES JOIN NADIR KHAN

QUETTA, July 4.

According to the latest advices the Hazaras are anxious to co-operate with Nadir Khan in the attack on Kabul. It is also reported that the Wardaks are desirous of throwing in their lot with Hazaras in this attack but no proper estimate is available of Nadir Khan's military position to enable a forecast being hazarded that he would be able to mobilise enough forces to attack Bacha Saqao's capital.

The news that Nadir Khan has captured Kabul is untrue.—A. P.

SHIAH SUNN DISPUTE

N. W. F. GOVT. ISSUES STATEMENT

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NATHIAGALI, July 3.

In view of the fact that incorrect and misleading statements have appeared in the press in regard to Sunni-Shiah dispute the following statement has been issued by the N.W.F. Government:—

"Press accounts recently published give the impression that Sunnis and Shiahs are the names of tribes in Tirah in alliance with or in opposition to Afridis or Orakzais as the case may be. This and a number of other obvious inaccuracies stand in need of correction. The facts are that Tirah is divided into Afridi Tirah and Orakzai Tirah. Orakzais in their turn consist of 8 sections of the Sunni sect of Islam and one section that embraced Shiah faith. Afridis are all Sunnis. Thus when speaking, in this context, of Sunnis, the Sunni Orakzais in their temporary Afridi [illegible] are meant and when speaking of Shiahs the Shiah Orakzais are meant.

BEGINNING OF THE ENMITY.

The beginnings of enmity between the Sunnis and Shiahs in Tirah go far back into the traditional past but the recent developments are clear enough. The weakness of Shiah Orakzais has always lain in the personal feuds between their Sayeds, or holy men. These have not been above calling in Sunni aid to overcome their rivals in 1927. Mullah Mahmud, the most influential Sunni Mullah in Orakzai, Tirah, saw his opportunity of exploiting the differences between Sayeds and at the same time secured the aid of Afridis by a promise of a grant of the conquered Shiah land should the joint Afridi-Sunni Orakzai attack prove successful. This attack was made in August 1927 and was successful. The Shiah refugees poured into the Kohat District starving and homeless. Mullah Mahmud had thus succeeded in obtaining control over the Shiah lands in the Mastura Valley and apportioned them out among the victorious Afridis and Sunni Orakzais.

WHY GOVT. INTERVENED.

A further threat by the Mullah to collect fresh Lashkars for the expulsion of the few Shiahs remaining in the tribal territory compelled the Government for the protection of the border to declare a guarantee over the lands still remaining to Shians and to enlist levies for their protection. This step was rendered necessary by the ever increasing difficulty of preventing the tribes within the border from taking sides in the dispute according to their several predilections. The practical support thus given enabled the Shiahs to recover their spirit and unity sufficient to reoccupy the portion of their irredenta in Mastura Valley known as Mani Khel Darra. This they did in March 1929 much to the annoyance of the Mullah, Afridis and Sunni Orakzais who collected large lashkars to expel them once more.

It will be remembered that these Sunni lashkars in the course of two attacks in April 1929 failed to dislodge the Shiahs and suffered about 120 casualties in the attempt. This failure coupled with the clear announcement of the Government's determination to put an end to this internecine warfare led the tribes to see reason and to agree to assemble in Jirga at Peshawar to discuss the possibilities of a peaceful settlement.—A. P.

SERIOUS ALLEGATIONS AGAINST POLICE OFFICIALS

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WITNESSES' SURPRISING DEPOSITION

LUCKNOW, July 3.

"Sub-Inspector Rampalsingh made statements which are far from truth and I refrain from stronger comments on account of the fact that I am an accused in the case and my criticism may be taken as abuse of privilege", said the accused Mohanlal Saksena when charged under Section 186, Indian Penal Code, for obstructing Sub-Inspector Rampalsingh to search the shop of Shyam Sunder Kaiser, Congress worker of Lucknow, in connection with alleged Red Letters. After describing the incident in detail, how as the legal adviser of Kaiser he objected to certain alleged manifestly illegal procedure Mohanlal Saksena said that he had no intention for obstructing the police search and that it was entirely false. Neither the search witnesses were present on the spot nor the Sub-Inspector had given up search of his person prior to commencing the search and Saksena admitted that he advised Kaiser not to allow any search and he did so only when the Sub-Inspector did not comply with the provisions of the law by refusing even to show the papers which he had brought into the shop.

Saksena concluded his statement by saying, "My intention all along was to see that the search was conducted properly and according to law."

WITNESSES' SURPRISING DEPOSITION.

Messrs. Mahabirpad and Maheshpad, Advocates, appeared as witnesses. The former was accompanying Saksena when the incident happened previous to which they were enrolling Congress members near the scene of the incident while the latter came on the scene at a later stage. In the course of the evidence he deposed what he characterised as Sub Inspector's private talk with him which he was authorised to depose by the Sub-Inspector Rampalsingh before the Court. He said that when the witness at the end of the search went to Kotwali he was told in confidence by the Sub-Inspector that he had no intention to make a formal search, but he was compelled to make a legal search when Mr. Saksena came on the scene and questioned the authority. His main object was not to search but to obtain Kaiser's handwriting. The Sub-Inspector also added that he was very sorry he could not help prosecuting Saksena because the Deputy Superintendent of Police was keen about it. He further asked the witness to see the Deputy Superintendent of Police in this connection and discuss the matter but the witness refused to accept the suggestion without consulting Saksena.

In the absence of other witnesses the case was adjourned till to-morrow.—Free Press.

MAHARAJA OF DARBHANGA DEAD

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His Many-sided Public Activities

DARBHANGA, July 4.

Maharajadhiraj Rameshwara Singh Bahadur, the Maharaja of Darbhanga, expired early this morning.

Maharaja Sir Rameshwar Singh Bahadur of Darbhanga was born in 1860. He belonged to the highest branch of the Maithil Brahmana called "Srotriya." He was the social head of that community. In 1878, he was appointed a member to the Statutory Civil Service and acted as Assistant and Joint Magistrate in various places in Behar. He resigned it in 1885. He was appointed a member of the Bengal Legislative Council in 1885, and the title of Raja Bahadur was conferred upon him in 1886.

In 1898, on the demise of his elder brother, Maharaja Sir Lakshmeshwar Singh Bahadur, G.C.I.E., he succeeded to the Darbhanga *Raj Gadi*. He was returned to the Supreme Council as representative of the non-official members of the Bengal Council to the place left vacant by his brother, and since then was returned four times to the Supreme Council as such.

PUBLIC ACTIVITIES.

He served as a member of the Police Commission in 1902 and was the only non-official Indian member in it, to the report of which he appended two strong minutes of dissent. In 1902, he was made a K.C.I.E. In 1907, the hereditary title of the Maharaja Bahadur was conferred upon him. He was elected four times as President of the British Indian Association, the premier Landholders' Association in Bengal. In 1906, he served as President of the Reception Committee on the occasion of the visit of their Royal Highness the Prince and Princess of Wales (now Their Majesties) to Calcutta and placed a donation of one lakh of rupees in their hands which was used for medical relief purposes.

He presided twice over the Parliament of Religions in India at its Calcutta and Allahabad sessions. He was the sole trustee of the Calcutta Mahakali Pathsala, the first institution in Bengal to impart women's education on national lines. He was made an Ordinary Fellow of the Calcutta University to which he donated a sum of rupees 2-1/2 lakhs which was used in establishing a University Library.

He was the President of the Hindu University Society to which he donated a sum of five lakhs of rupees and made extensive tours in Behar, the United Provinces, the Punjab, Rajputana and Central India to collect funds for the University and his tour has always been very successful. As President of the Bharat Dharma Mahamandal, he was rightly recognised as leader of the orthodox Hindus all over India.

He was for sometimes a member of the Executive Council of the Behar and Orissa government.

CHARITIES OF OVER 40 LAKHS.

His charities and benefactions of all sorts since his accession to the Gadi amount to more than 40 lakhs of Rupees. He once undertook a long lecturing tour in Behar, the United Provinces, the Punjab, Sind Bombay and Madras Presidency. The mission of the tour was the promotion of the interests of the Hindu religion, and to lay before the Hindu public, the proposal of adoption of a common prayer for His Majesty the King.

The Maharaja enjoyed the confidence of the Mahomedans.

When the Reforms came into force he became a member of the Council of State. In 1922 the Benares Hindu University conferred on him the degree of D. Litt. Early this year when the Simon Commission visited Calcutta His Highness led a deputation on behalf of the big landholders of Bengal to make out a case for increased representation of the landholding interests.

The Maharaja of Darbhanga had important business connections with Bombay.

WIMBLEDON TENNIS

SEMI-FINALS OF WOMEN'S SINGLE

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LONDON, July 4.

In the semi-final of Women's Singles in Wimbledon Lawn Tennis Championship, Miss Helen Wills beat Miss Goldsack 6/2, 6/0.—Reuter.

TORIES LEVEL PISTOL AT LABOUR CABINET

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(Continued from page 1.)

Moreover the fringe of disarmament would not be touched until a drastic reduction of land armaments had been secured on the Continent of Europe. He paid a tribute to the policy of evacuation of the Rhineland, the safeguarding of Industries slum clearance, revision of the Pensions Act and examination of the electoral question, and emphasised that Liberals would do their utmost to ensure that five million citizens whom they represented secured electoral redress.

MR. MAXTON'S DISAPPOINTMENT.

Mr. Maxton representing the Left-wing said he was disappointed at the King's speech and Mr. Thomas' statement but promised his support provided Government would see that no unemployed man and his wife and child went in dread of starvation and insult.

Mr. Lansbury, a Member of the Cabinet, said that the credit advanced by Government for public utility works would be dealt with by a Committee of responsible businessmen.

The House then adjourned.

AMENDMENT TO BE MOVED ON MONDAY

The official Conservative amendment to the Address will be moved on 8th July. It states that the Government's failure to make plain its declaration with regard to the safeguarding and analogous duties and the maintenance of Imperial preference creates a condition of uncertainty prejudicial to trade and unemployment.—Reuter.

PREMIER MACDONALD FORCED TO RETREAT

OPPOSITION MAKES ITSELF FELT

LONDON, July 3.

In the House of Commons, today, the Opposition made itself felt immediately the House opened when Mr. MacDonald moved that Government would take up all private members' time till Christmas with a view to getting on with the essential business, particularly Unemployment.

Mr. Baldwin, whom Mr. Lloyd George strongly supported, protested that the time was too long, and said till the end of July was sufficient. Mr. MacDonald withdrew the motion with a view to amending it.

LABOUR BUDGET.

Mr. Snowden, in reply to a question about the budget, said he did not object to giving the desired information immediately, and announced that he would not proceed with the second part of Mr. Churchill's budget which Mr. Churchill had purposely left for embodiment in the second Finance Bill and which proposed to substitute for the betting tax (repealed), a tax on the bookmaker's telephones and a totalisator duty and which also proposed to reduce certain liquor license duties.

COMMONS TO ADJOURN AT END OF JULY.

Mr. MacDonald moving the motion mentioned earlier announced that the Commons would adjourn at the end of July for the summer recess. The session would last till July 1930. A number of bills would be passed before the July adjournment, including two for the operation of big unemployment schemes and one for extending the operation of the Housing Subsidy.—Reuter.

AMENDMENTS TO ADDRESS

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DEMAND FOR NATIONALISATION OF KEY SOURCES OF ECONOMIC POWER

LONDON, July 3

In the amendments to the address in the reply to the speech from the Throne, Mr. Pagecroft, a Conservative, regrets that the King's speech does not mention the extension of safeguarding which is the most effective solution o unemployment.

Mr. Macquistern, a Conservative, regrets the proposal to repeal the Trade Disputes Act in view of the Industrial peace it has ensured.

Independent Labourites Messrs Maxton, Fenner Brockway, Kirkwood, Wise, Wheatley, Stephen and Jennielee demand nationalisation of the key sources of economic power, namely, banking, importation of food stuffs, raw materials, supplies of industrial power, transport and land.

The Liberal Mr. Lambert demands cessation of the construction of the Singapore base which flouts the Kellogg Pact.—Reuter.

MORE HEAVY EARTHQUAKE SHOCKS

—:o:—

ENORMOUS DAMAGE TO ROADS

LONDON, July 3.

Wellington.—Further heavy earthquake shocks have been felt at Westport. Reports from Karamea which is practically isolated since 17th June, state that enormous damage has been caused to roads and a twenty-mile section of the main highway has been completely obliterated.—Reuter.

DUTCH GOVT. RESIGNS

RECORD NUMBER OF PARTIES CONTEST ELECTION

LONDON, July 3.

The Hague.—Without waiting for the result of the elections to the Second Chamber which are being held today, the Government has resigned.

Proportional representation will delay announcement of the result. There are 20 to 30 parties. Voting is compulsory, and the suffrage universal.—Reuter.

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF ARCHAEOLOGY

DR. BANERJEE INVITED TO ATTEND

CALCUTTA, July 4.

Dr. G. N Banerjee, Lecturer in Ancient History in the Calcutta University Post-graduate Department is invited to attend the International Congress of Archaeology at Barcelona, Spain, to be held in September next.—Free Press.

BENGAL POLICE ADMINISTRATION

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CALCUTTA, July 3.

According to annual report of Police Administration of Calcutta and Suburbs for 1928 no over act of violence was committed during year but vigilance was continually necessary. There were no fresh arrests under Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act and at close of year no persons were held in custody under the Act. There was a considerable increase in the year in the number of objectionable speeches directed chiefly towards spreading hatred towards everything British. The Labour movement continued to expand and fourteen new unions were formed in Bengal. Communist Party was active throughout year and members thereof frequently attended Labour meetings at which speeches were delivered advocating independence and Government by masses.—A. P.

DR. SHIVRAM SAILS FOR EUROPE

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Bombay, July 3.

Dr. and Mrs. V.S. Shiva Ram of the Lucknow University have sailed for Europe to-day (3rd July) by the S. S. Cravovia to attend the World Education Conference at Geneva as principal delegates of the All-India Teachers' Federation. Dr. Ram, who has been recently awarded the Carnegie Fellowship, will then proceed to The Hague to lecture before the Academy of International Law, before going to England and the U. S. A.—A. P.

SMALL-POX IN ADEN

London.—Port of Aden has been declared to be infected with small-pox from June 30.—Reuter.

GREATEST EDITOR OF MODERN TIMES

MR. C. P. SCOTT'S RETIREMENT

The "Pioneer" writes:—

The retirement of Mr. C. P. Scott from the editorship of the "Manchester Guardian" marks the withdrawal from active journalism of the greatest editor of modern times and, of, perhaps, the greatest editor of journalistic history. Mr. Scott is now, an old man, but the columns of the "Manchester Guardian" have shown no signs of any lessening in intellectual vigour, no modification of his independence of thought. Born in 1846, educated privately, and at Corpus Christi, Oxford, "C. P." became editor of the "Manchester Guardian" in 1872. His family had been connected with the papers for many years and Scott was always something more than merely the paper's editor—he was the main proprietor, and the guider of all its destinies. A lifelong Liberal, he sat in Parliament from 1895 to 1906, and, a master of Parliamentary procedure, he soon made the paper the leading voice of rational, patriotic, English Liberalism. Scott selected his staff with meticulous care. Every year he would journey to Oxford and pick a bright young man and, with few exceptions, his choices made a name for themselves in journalism. He impressed every section of the paper with his own remarkable personality, and there probably has never been a more independent, intellectual and vigorous newspaper than the "Manchester Guardian," under Scott's regime. Many people, with justice, believe it to be the best paper written in the English language.

A GREAT EDITOR.

The great editor himself was a splendid looking man. Tall, thin and bent in later years, he had a magnificent sized head, covered with an attractive mop of white hair. To within a few years ago, he daily cycled from his house on the outskirts of Manchester to his office, and one of his peculiarities was a hatred of tramcars, which had made his trip in modern times somewhat dangerous. His reputation, and the reputation of his paper, were known all over the world. He never aimed for a big circulation, but every copy was read by a person of intelligence and importance. Some continental capitals swore by the "Manchester Guardian," others swore at it, but none could deny the high level of its information, and the logical principles of its comments. He soon made his paper a financial success, and even in times when his policy was unpopular, he retained his hold on his public. The Manchester business-man would carefully read the paper's remarkably accurate cotton reports, before throwing it away in disgust at its supposed pro-Boer policy. When Woodrow Wilson visited Manchester after the war, there were gathered together on the platform of the Free Trade Hall all the great men of the North of England. The President of the United States was brought on to face a long list of presentations. All he said was, "Where is Scott?" "C.P." will carry into his retirement, not only the consciousness of a noble work brilliantly done, not only the affection and admiration of every working journalist throughout the world, but, also the knowledge that no man has done more for great causes than he has done. He is one of Great Britain's greatest man.

Meerut, July 3.—Shabir, a servant of Mirza Akhtar Sahib of Sadar bazar, Meerut, was arrested by the Police at Hapur on a charge of having decamped with cash and jewellery worth about Rs. 6,000 from his master's house.—Free Press.

INTERNATIONAL COMMERCIAL CONGRESS

—:o:—

THREE INDIAN DELEGATES FOR AMSTERDAM

INDIAN FEDERATION OF COMMERCE'S VIEWS

LONDON, July 4.

The International Commercial Congress meets at Amsterdam on Monday. The Indian Commerce and Industry will be adequately represented at the Congress by delegates of the Federation of Indian Chambers. It is ascertained that the delegates chosen are Mr. Erulkar, Mr. Master and Mr. Udani. Discussing questions that are likely to arise at Amsterdam session Mr. R. J. Udani, the energetic Secretary of the London section of the Indian Chamber of Commerce, said that one of the principal issues to be discussed at the Congress will be the comparative merits of State ownership and management of key industries as shipping, railways, etc.

The Western commercial opinion was opposed to State intervention in these branches of activities while in the circumstances which prevail in India the demands of Indian opinion were in favour of State help to Commerce, Shipping, Railways, etc.

The delegates of the Federation of Indian Chambers, it is understood, will state before the Congress their views based on instructions sent to them by the Federation of Indian Chambers.—Free Press Beam Service.

BANKING ENQUIRY COMMITTEE & LATE MR. B. F. MADON

MR. SARABHAI HAJI'S NAME SUGGESTED

AHMEDABAD, July 4.

On behalf of the Committee of the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association the name of Mr. Sarabhai Haji has been recommended to Federation of Indian Chambers as successor to the seat of Mr. B. F. Madon on the Banking Enquiry Committee. The Association it is understood had several names brought to their notice but decided to recommend only Mr Sarabhai Haji's name—Free Press.

KARACHI COMMERCIAL BODY SUPPORT MR. HAJI

KARACHI, July 4.

Both Indian Commercial bodies in Karachi are members of Federation of Indian Chambers. The Committees of Karachi Buyers and Shippers' Chamber and Indian Merchants' Association had recently to consider the question of nominating to the Federation of Indian Chambers successor to Mr. B F Madon in Banking Inquiry Committee. Both organisations have suggested names of Mr. Sarabhai Haji to the Federation.—Free Press.

"SOUTHERN CROSS" LEAVES FOR KARACHI

—:o:—

ALLAHABAD, July 4.

Captain Kingsford Smith flew against strong headwinds yesterday on his flight from Calcutta to Allahabad which compelled him to alight here to refuel. The Southern Cross gave trouble yesterday afternoon when starting from the Parade Ground for Bamrauli one propeller refusing to act for some time. However, this morning the engine functioned and the Southern Cross left for Karachi at 5-30 p.m. to-day.—A. P.

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INDIAN INDUSTRIES

—:o:—

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OVERHAUL INSURANCE LEGISLATION, URGES MR. TAIRSEE

The following are extracts from the speech of Mr. L. R. Tairsee, President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, at the time of the interview of the Hon. Sir George Rainy, Member for Commerce and Railways, Government of India, with the Committee of the Chamber on Tuesday last:—

The first question which my Committee would like to discuss with you is limitations of the functions and powers of the Tariff Board. The Board is working, as you know, Sir, under the limitation placed in the shape of a policy of so-called 'discriminating protection.' To take an instance, Sir Padamji Ginvala said at the time of the enquiry into the match manufacturing industry in India: "Our terms of reference require us to consider whether the loss of revenue which is likely to result from the expansion of Indian industries can be made up in whole or in part by any other appropriate form of taxation of the industries. You will therefore have to advise us as to what course we should suggest consistently with your interest". This instance shows how the Tariff Board all along among other things is labouring under anxiety regarding the revenue nature of Customs duty in force. This is, however, only an instance of one limitation. There are other limitations also which need to be removed. To attain this the policy of Government will have to be reconsidered. My Committee submitted even at that time in reply to Sir Padamji Ginvala, that "these revenue considerations should not weigh at all with the Tariff Board and their "duty was to find out what protection was necessary for any particular industry with regard to which they were conducting their enquiries." There have been occasions when this policy has acted like a clog on the activities of the Tariff Board and their reports on particular questions have necessarily suffered from these limitations of the policy, with the result that in but few cases have the industries got what they asked for. Time has now arrived when Government should adopt frankly the policy of protection leaving aside the so-called "discriminating protection" as a thing of the past which will satisfy neither the present nor the future.

AN INTERESTING FACT.

It is interesting to note that during the year ended 30th June, 1928, the Australian Tariff Board held 298 sittings and furnished to the Minister for Trade and Customs in all 824 reports. These included a large number of applications which formed the subject of public enquiries regarding increased duties or bounties. As contrasted with the constitution of such Tariff Commission in progressive and enlightened countries, the constitution of the Indian Tariff Board as "purely an investigating and advisory body" appears almost to be a mockery. With a constitution like this even a personal such as Sir Padamji Ginvala and his two colleagues cannot be expected to achieve much in the direction of help to industries. My Committee have prepared an analysis of the different Reports of the Tariff Board and the findings of Government thereon. Since the adoption by Government of the principle of "discriminating protection" and the consequent appointment of the Indian Tariff Board, the Government of India referred to them in all cases regarding 15 industries for protection in one form or another. The Board after enquiries recommended 7 industries for protection in one form or another and the claim of the other 7 industries was rejected, while the case of one industry is still pending before the Board. The Government of India accepted the recommendations of the Board for 7 industries, but actual effect was given to only 6 cases and in one case effect is not yet given to. In the case, however, of the Textile Industry Government did not give full effect to the recommendations of the Tariff Board. Four other applications for Tariff equality were referred to the Tariff Board, whose recommendations were accepted by Government.

RAILWAY RATES ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

The next item my Committee would like to place before you for your consideration is the necessity for a change in the functions and methods of work of the Railway Rates Advisory Committee. It has been a grievance with my Committee from the very beginning that Government instead of appointing a Railway Rates Tribunal as recommended by the Acworth Committee appointed the Railway Rates Advisory Committee. The Rates Advisory Committee works under certain limitations and restrictions, as they are supposed to go only into the question of preference and not beyond that. The Advisory Committee should have power to go beyond this and to make enquiries even regarding the rates and their adverse effects on particular industries. As matters stand at present, applicants are always called upon to prove the preferential character of the rates. There may not be, however, in several cases any preference and yet the rates may be extremely adverse to a particular industry or industries. The functions of the Railway Rates Tribunal in England are very wide and they have the power to determine questions brought before them with regard to classification of merchandise, through rates, group rates, etc., etc.

APPROPRIATION OF RAILWAY SURPLUSES.

My Committee discussed the question regarding the appropriation of Railway surpluses for reduction of freight and rates with Mr. P. R. Rau, Financial Commissioner for Railways, when he visited them recently. We pointed out that since the last 4 or 5 years there had been a steady increase in the earnings of the Railways and a certain percentage of profits was transferred to the General Revenues and a certain percentage was also kept for Reserves, Depreciation and other Charges. Mr. Rau replied that the question of giving relief to indigenous industries from the railway earnings was one of the questions which would be considered by the Committee appointed by the Legislative Assembly to review the separation of Railway from General Finance. Railways are the monopoly of the State in this country and the power of operating rates which rests with the State is thus the power to raise indirect taxation, with out the sanction of Legislature and is not controlled by it. My Committee urge that the surpluses, if any, should be utilised to encourage and benefit trade from which they are drawn. It is futile to argue that Railways should be worked to get commercial profits.

INSURANCE LEGISLATION.

My Committee wrote to the Government of India last December drawing their attention to some defects in the legislation enacted at the Simla Session of the Assembly for the regulation of Insurance Companies. Section 8 Clause (1) of the said legislation requires a statement showing "in respect of premium income for which credit is taken in the revenue account the amount of premium derived from business effected in India." Such a Clause would not suffice to bring in all the required information from Insurance Companies. Suppose a mill gives a premium of Rs. 25,000 on its risk to Company A. That Company will necessarily not retain the entire business but will either reinsure locally with other companies and or with companies in England or elsewhere which have no branches working in India. As a result of this Company A and other companies working in India with whom Company A has reinsured will give the amount of premium earned by each of them in their returns. As regards, however, the companies which have no office in India and to which Company A will have given some business by way of re-insurance, they will not submit their returns and consequently the full premium of Rs. 25,000 will not be shown in the returns submitted to Government. Your Department replied that when facts regarding the amount of re-insurance effected with companies not operating in British India have been ascertained, this question would be carefully considered. My Committee hope that the necessary amending legislation will be brought forward at the coming Simla session.

The following is a summary of the recommendations of the Tariff Board:—

STEEL INDUSTRY.

I. The first Report of the Tariff Board was submitted to Government in January 1924 and covered in main two recommendations in regard to the main Iron and Steel Industry:—

(a) The first recommendation was for the imposition of additional duties on those items of iron and steel manufactured, excluding railway material, as the Tata Steel Company was already handling.

(b) The second recommendation was for the granting of bounties at a certain rate in respect of all rails and fishplates made by Tatas and passed by the Government Inspector.

The second recommendation was specifically made in that form in view of the fact that Tatas already had contracts at fixed rates with a large number of Railways in India and any protective duty imposed on the import of this class of materials would not have benefited Tatas.

Government accepted all these recommendations as made and the Special Steel Industries Act passed in June, 1924 confirmed this. In the case of the bounties, retrospective effect was given from the beginning of the official year (viz. 1-4-1924).

II. Within a few months after this scheme came into force, it was discovered that in the interval between the Tariff Board Report and the passing of the legislation, conditions had altered so considerably that even the measure of protection would not help Tatas to carry on. The Tariff Board were again asked in November 1924 to report promptly on the question and their report recommended to Government the imposition of further protective duties. When this Report reached Government, they consulted the Tariff Board as to whether they would not consider an alternative proposal for bounties in cash to take the place of the further additional duties which were recommended. The Tariff Board at once agreed that this would be better proposal and stated specifically that in their proposals to Government they did not suggest bounties, because they were not quite sure that the finances of the Government of India permitted the paying out of these bounties. The further legislation sanctioning these bounties was adopted by the Legislature.

III. In June 1925, the Tariff Board were asked to investigate the question of continuing bounties on all steel. The Tariff Board recommended Rs. 90 lacs for 18 months but Government reduced this to 60 lacs and the Legislature accepted the reduced amount.

IV. The whole position was to be revised at the end of three years according to the original understanding and the Tariff Board made its fourth Report in respect of the main items of steel manufactured by Tatas and upon this the Amending Act was passed in 1927 whereby bounties of all kinds were abolished and a set of duties on a much lower scale than was applicable when this revising legislation was passed, was imposed. It is clearly understood according to the Tariff Board recommendation which was wholly accepted by Government, that this revised scale of duties which is now in force, is for a term of 7 years, and it is also understood that Tatas should have the first years as lean years as these duties would not help them immediately to earn the average profit of approximately 8 per cent, which according to the Tariff Board, an Indian industry should make, but on an average of 7 years the result should be obtained. In this case too, the Government was generally in agreement with the recommendations of the Tariff Board which were accepted by the Legislature.

V. During all these investigations, the Tariff Board also had before them the case of those affected by these duties, namely Engineering Firms that fabricate steel and others that manufacture railway rating stock and wagons. In the first instance, bounties were arranged for in respect of the wagon manufacturers on a scale published. The bounties were recommended by the Tariff Board. Government accepted the recommendations and the Legislature passed them.

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VIGOROUS CONGRESS PROPAGANDA

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BHULESHWAR CONGRESS COMMITTEE'S WORK

The following is a summary of the work done by the Bhuleshwar District Congress Committee during the months of May and June 1929:—

The Bhuleshwar District Congress Committee is doing splendid work for the cause of the Congress. Its devoted workers including Messrs. G. N. Desai, N. M. Deshpande, Manibhai Desai, Yaswant Parulkar, Indrajit Thakore, Dalpatram Pathak, Krishnaji Deshpande and others are using every nerve to carry out the A.I.C.C. resolution about Congress membership.

In the month of May Khaddar worth Rs. 812-12-6 was sold, 4,000 leaflets were distributed, about 80 shawls were visited and 203 Congress members were enrolled. Shrijut Ganpatishanker N. Desai paid Rs. 50 as his contribution towards the Congress Fund and Shrijut Manibhai Desai hoisted the National Flag on the Committee's office on the 26th May. Khadi was also hawked at a meeting addressed by Pandit Motilal Nehru at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall.

In the month of June the activities for the enrolment of members were carried on with redoubled vigour. In all 1284 members were enrolled, 200 chawls and buildings were visited and Khaddar worth Rs. 147-8-0 was sold. The Flag unfurling ceremony was performed by Shrijut N. B. Deshpande on the 30th June. The total number of Congress members till the end of June is 1487.

The workers will henceforward enrol members on Thursdays and Sundays. The Committee has approached the various institutions of the ward with a view to take their help in the Congress work. The public are earnestly requested to help.

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The universal popularity of Zam-Buk is due to the fact that it is a rare balm skilfully compounded from a series of valuable herbal oils and essences. Zam-Buk not only purifies and heals the surface skin but, being so highly refined it soaks readily through the tiny pores into the underlying tissues where it attacks disfiguring disease at its roots.

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Zam-Buk is guaranteed medicinally pure and free from all animal fats, lead, zinc, mercury, etc. On the slightest sign of anything wrong with your skin be sure and apply Zam-Buk—the safest and most wonderful healer in the world to-day!

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Run your tongue across your teeth and you can feel that film now — a sort of slippery coating.

It absorbs discolorations from food, smoking, etc. It invites tooth decay, gum troubles and is the chief cause of pyorrhea because it breeds bacteria and is the basis of tartar.

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RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT FOR THE STATES

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(Continued from page 8.)

dignity above strife. The unfading splendour of the British Throne, in contrast to the tragic downfall of all absolutist thrones in Europe during the Great War and after, holds out a lesson to His Majesty's Indian allies. Their truest safety and honour clearly lie in letting their subjects have their full share in the life of the State.

Will Responsible Government in the States harm the British Government? Not at all. On the contrary, its establishment is the only hope of relief for the British Government from the thankless and vexatious duty of interfering in the States. Not until their people are placed in full possession of power to look after their affairs can the British Government be taken to have discharged its responsibility towards the States. Hitherto, this responsibility has too often suffered neglect. Its performance has been too often tardy, half-hearted, perfunctory. Hereafter, when the British Government will have parted with most of its power in British India, the performance of its obligations towards the people of the States is likely to be not more but even less efficient. It is all the more necessary therefore that the British Government should do all it can to hasten the advent of Responsible Government in the States.

THE PEOPLE'S DEMAND.

The Butler Committee agrees that the British Government "would be bound to suggest such measures as would satisfy the popular demand for a change in the form of Government without eliminating the Prince" (Par. 50). But, it says, by way of objection, that no such demand has arisen yet in the States. This objection, it will be readily seen, has not a leg to stand on. In the first place, such a demand has been put forward in unambiguous language by the public of those States in which the freedom of public association and speech has not been denied altogether. The Indian States' People's Conference held in Bombay, the South Indian States' People's Conference at Trivandrum, the All-India States' Subject's Conference which met at Madras, the Conferences of States' subjects in the Southern Mahratta territory, Gujarat and Rajputana, the Mysore State Congress and other public bodies in Mysore, Pudukottah, Cochin and Travancore, all these have formulated the people's desire for Responsible Government. If the demand has not yet become vocal in other States, the reason is that public life there is not free even to this extent. In several States, education is indeed so poor and oppression so heavy that the people are not able to know the extent of their degradation and to dare to ask for relief. Newspapers are gagged; meetings are prohibited; public workers are subjected to remorseless persecution. How is the public mind to express itself there? The Butler Committee, in raising the above objection, has spoken without knowledge. If it had only taken the trouble to make enquiries, under assurances of protection against persecution, the subjects of the States would not have left it in any doubt as to what they consider the best for themselves.

UNIVERSAL PRINCIPLE.

Are the States' people fit? This is the question sometimes raised by Princes who wish to be taken as being very sympathetic towards reform. They lay extra emphasis on what they describe as the peculiar circumstances and conditions of their States and their subjects, and urge such peculiarity as an obstacle to reforms of the kind desired. To such there is an answer in the statement above submitted: that no peculiar disabilities, mental or physical, have been inflicted by Nature on persons born within the dominions of the Princes. There is no conceivable reason why these should be regarded as inherently wanting in capacity to work institutions which their brethren across the border are trusted to work well. In serious truth, there is no substance whatever in the argument, frequently urged by our opponents, that the essence of democracy or responsible government is something peculiarly Western and that it cannot suit the Eastern peoples. There have been despotisms and royalisms in Europe; there have been constitutions and popular polities in Asia. The principle which is the heart of the democratic system is a principle that arises from universal human experience and is rooted in universal human psychology. The States being an organisation based upon the conjoint will of the people, its powers arise out of their consent and support. Those powers must therefore be exercised in a manner agreeable to them, that is, directed to ends determined by them, and by agents amenable to their control. This is the one universally applicable principle, however different be its local manifestations and symbols and nomenclatures. From the world's stock of machinery designed to embody this principle, India and its States are free to make their own selection and adapt them to their special requirements.

WANTED A DECLARATION.

Not that Responsible Government should be set up now at once, complete in every detail of power and attribute, is the demand now made. Those who ask for it realise that it cannot be introduced in its fullness all of a sudden, like an event on the stage; and that it requires strenuous preparation in order to be introduced well. But they are anxious that the ideal itself should not be left to remain in doubt any longer. Let the Princes declare, openly and once for all, that Responsible Government is the goal to be attained by their subjects, and that it is to be attained in full form within a period of not more than fifteen years in any case. The preparation may require two or three years in the case of States like Mysore and Travancore, and five or ten years in certain other cases; but in no case should the date of final consummation be left uncertain and liable to postponement. It should be easy enough for a committee of men with experience of both public life and administration to draw up a programme of the work of preparation, to be carried out in two or three successive stages. It should of course begin with a declaration of the primary rights of citizenship, the inauguration of a Representative Assembly, the institution of independent courts, the adoption of an annual budget for the State with the Palace civil list separated therefrom, and the strengthening of Municipalities and local boards. The second stage would give an effective voice to the Representative Assembly in matters of taxation and ordinary legislation, and carry the agencies of local self-government another step forward. Side by side with the political education thus promoted, there would be an expansion of general education and the development of agriculture and industries in the State. The third stage would see one or two members of the Representative Assembly taken as ministers; and the stage of completion could thus be reached without any grave risks either to popular interests or to the order and stability of the State. But, first of all, there must be a solemn determination and a public avowal of it so that all concerned may act up to it.

Let us hope there is still enough of patriotism and of statesmanship in our Princes to enable them to see that in their readiness to sympathise with the aspirations of their people and to help them to attain Responsible Government with all possible speed and in all possible fullness, lies the one hope of strength and prosperity for themselves as well as for their States.

IDEALS OF WOMEN'S EDUCATION

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(Continued from page 6.)

sphere of women's activities. Here her proper place is found as wife and mother, not indeed as tool or ornament, but as an active partaker in the humanitarian and national spirit which should animate a home. Our aim is to educate women that they shall come to realise their own special mission in life as free personal agents and as members of the nation of India and that, as such they shall be able to perform their services as wives and mothers in a larger sense and more efficient manner than hitherto.

(4) But at the same time we must remember there will always be women, who owing to various reasons, do not marry, to those we must give room for realising their mission in life and utilizing their own peculiar personal abilities. We must recognise their spheres of activity as legitimate and not as existing on sufferance, and their lives as having important missions for the nation and in the community at large.

(5) Thus the principles, which shall govern us in educating women are:—first, to educate them as human beings, personalities; secondly—to educate them as women in order to fit them to become good wives and wise mothers; and thirdly:—to educate them as members of the nation so that they may always remember that their lives at home are related in an important manner, however hidden, to the prosperity or decay of the nation.

WANTED A STATEMENT.

In preparing the statement the views of the founder should be incorporated as far as possible. The statement should be the greatest common measure of the views and opinions of the elected senate members, representative donors and voters of the S. N. D. T. Indian Women's University. The statement, herewith, suggested is largely an adaptation from the statement of the Japanese Women's University and is likely to receive acceptance at the hands of all. The work of the S. N. D. T. Indian Women's University was smoothly going on for the last 12 years without such a statement: but this fact does not minimise the importance of the statement when we every day face an amount of misrepresentation on all sides. Even the now accepted statement is not likely to dissolve all misunderstandings over night as if by Magic. The solid work of the University will only do that but at the same time such statement is sure to prove a source of a great help for the general public in rightly understanding the work of the University. A statement would serve as a beacon-light for the graduate and other workers to realise the high ideals of the University in doing propaganda work of their alma-mater. The representative women assembled from different parts of India have passed the following resolution as a guide in stating educational policy for women's education in general. The resolution runs thus:—"In all education of girls in India teaching in the ideals of motherhood and in the making of the home beautiful and attractive should be kept uppermost."

This statement is an axiom which can be also included in the statement of educational policy for women. Representative women of India have decided and agreed to a general principle in this respect. Will men come forward and act according to the wishes of their sisters? The Women's University deserves to be given a legal status and then its power of doing good to women is sure to increase. It deserves a place under the sun along with the other recognized Universities in India.

The All-India Women's Conference in their first session passed unanimously the following resolution:—

"The Women's Conference recommends that Government recognition should be given to successful educational institutions which have been working on experimental lines, advocated by this conference such as the Indian Women's University and others and which desire such recognition. The representative Women of India declare to the world that Women's University is working successfully on lines advocated by the Women's Conference and this Women's University deserves recognition and help at the hands of the Government."

As a contrast to this opinion some of our Indian brethren regard this University as a retrograde step in the elevation of women's status in India and are requesting the organisers of the University to turn it into a women's college and get it affiliated to the Bombay or the future Poona University. It seems that many representative men of India have not understood the aims and objects of the Women's University and hence it seems that there is a great necessity for an authorised statement of educational policy and working principles of this University.

(Concluded.)

AFRAID OF CREDITOR'S EXTORTION

—:o:—

SWEEPER CUTS HIS THROAT AND DIES

How a municipal sweeper being harrassed by a Brahmin creditor ended his life was narrated at the Coroner's court on Thursday. It appeared from the evidence led before the Coroner that Pandya Dharma (40) resided at Kamatipura with his wife, Girjabai. A civil suit was instituted against him in the Civil Court at Rajapur by a Brahmin Creditor about which he was worried. He told his wife that he had paid Rs. 90 in a lump sum to the Brahmin, and yet he had sued him for Rs. 150. On Friday last he went to the water tap of his house and cut his throat with a razor. He was removed to the J.J. Hospital where he died on Wednesday. The jury returned a verdict of suicide. The jury remarked in the verdict that the deceased cut his throat as he believed that his creditor was endeavouring to extort money from him.

A Sufferer's Wish to Benefit Others

"My Leg is now completely healed."

Profit by Mrs. Harris's Experience and Cleanse the Blood with

Clarke's Blood Mixture

Our portrait is of Mrs. E. J. Harris, Church House, Upper Sapey, near Worcester, England, who writes: "Some time ago I suffered great pain from a varicose leg, which became badly ulcerated. After trying several ointments and medicines, which seemed to do no good, I resolved to try Clarke's Blood Mixture, and after having taken one bottle I found great relief. I persevered with Clarke's Blood Mixture and am now glad to say that my leg is completely healed and I am free from pain. I send this testimonial in the hope that others may benefit by Clarke's Blood Mixture in the same way as I have done."

Just as good for Abscesses, Ulcers, Eczema, Glandular Swellings, Piles, Sores, Eruptions.

Of all dealers.—Sole Wholesale Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon, Messrs. G. ATHERTON & Co., Calcutta and Rangoon.

Let your Hair do you Justice

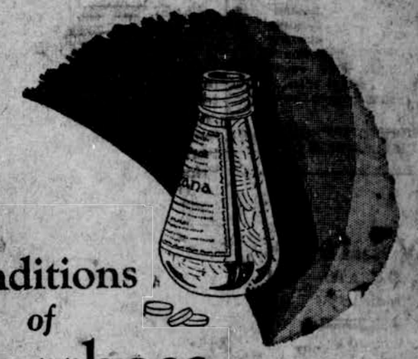
DO you ever suffer from an uneasy consciousness that your hair is not looking as well as it might? Too many women forget that hair beauty is a matter of hair health. Your hair needs nourishment: *the roots must be fed.*

KOKO contains *every* ingredient necessary to feed, cleanse and stimulate the scalp and to produce a perfect head of lovely, lustrous hair. Use KOKO daily—see the difference it makes, and enjoy its deliciously cooling properties.

KOKO FOR THE HAIR

Of Chemists, Stores, etc., throughout the East. (English Prices 1/6, 3/- & 5/6 per bottle.)

KOKO MARICOPAS Co., Ltd., 16, Bevis Marks, London, E.C.3.



In Conditions of Diarrhoea

especially when caused by weakened nerves, prompt relief invariably follows the administration of *calcium* (lime) in the form of Kalzana.

It quickly allays the inflammation, strengthens the bowels in their fight against the infection, and soothes the irritated nerves.

Take Kalzana, the scientific combination of calcium, which is readily digested in all conditions of weakness and greedily absorbed by the millions of body-cells.

"By the use of 6 Kalzana tablets daily, the diarrhoea (in two severe cases) was stopped in an amazingly short time without any change in the diet," writes Dr. Zuntz, the well-known physician, in a leading medical journal.

Kalzana hastens the healing of all ulcerated and inflamed areas, and gives new strength and vitality to the entire system.

Kalzana

THE CALCIUM FOOD

Made by the manufacturers of Sanatogen and Formamint.

Sold by all Chemists and Bazars in bottles containing 75 tablets.

Money Market

—:o:—

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, July 4.

C. RATE.—
T T 1/5 3/4.
D D 1/5 25/32.

ONDON.—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 25/32 Ready.
Banks Selling D D 1/5 13/16 Ready.
Banks Selling T T 1/5 13/16 d-July.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 27/32 eady.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 7/8 Ju-
Banks Buying D D 1/5 7/8 Rea-
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1|6 3|16 ail.

EW YORK.—
B C Rate T T 279.
Banks Selling T T 278 1/2.
Banks Buying T T 277 1/2.

ARIS.—
Banks Selling D D 919
Banks Buying D D 931
Banks Buying 3 Mos 945

APAN.—
Banks Selling T T 123-1/2.
Banks Buying 60 Days 120.
ominal.

HONGKONG.—
Banks Selling D D 134 1/4.

SHANGHAI.—
Banks Selling D D 161.

INGAPORE.—
Banks Selling D D 156 3/4.

VA.—
anks Selling D D 89 7/8

SS RATE.—
York/London 4.84 13/16 3rd
anghai/London 2/4 7/16 4th inst.
Japan/London 1/9 15/16 3rd inst.
London/Paris 123.95 3rd inst.
London/Belgium 34.920 3rd inst.
London/Switzerland 25.20 1/4 3rd st.
London/Italy 92.65
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Easy.
Gold £4.4.11 3/8 2nd inst £4.4.11 1-2 d inst.
Silver London Ready 24 2nd inst. 15/16 3rd inst.
Silver London Forward 24 1/16 d inst. 24 3rd inst.
Silver New York Ready 52 7/8 d inst. 52 1/4 3rd inst.
London Discounts 2 mos. 5 3/8 per t 2nd inst. 5 13/32 per cent. 3rd t.
mperial Bank Rate 5 per cent.
nk of England Rate 5-1|2 per t.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 2-2 1|2 r cent. Nominal. 3 Mos. 2-3/4 r cent. 6 Mos 3-1/2 per cent. 2 Mos. 4-1/2 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, July 4.

3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. -11/6.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 31|36 Rs. 91.
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 0-8.
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs.
4-1|2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 8/-
4-1|2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 s. 91-12.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 6/8.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 7/11.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 100/11
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945|55 Rs. 102-1.
6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 101|5.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 102-5.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 103-5.
6-1|2 per cent B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 107-8.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 79.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 79
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 79.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1964 Rs. 108/4
per cent Municipal due 1929/49 Rs. 100.

Forward Rates:—16th July settlement. 3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 67/10/6 5 per cent 1945/55 Rs. 101-14-0 5 per cent. 1939-44 Rs. 96/3/0.
Tone of Market:—Fairly steady.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, July 4.

3 Months 5 13/32 per cent.
6 Months 5 5/8 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 5 1/2 per cent.
Money Call 2 per cent nom.
One month 2 1/4 per cent.
Three months 3 per cent.
Six months 3 1/2 per cent.
Twelve months 4-1/4 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Easy.
Imperial Bank of India Rate 5 per ent.

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, July 4.

	In full-pressed Bales.	1st Sept. to 27th June. Yesterday.	This year.
Europe		1,799	809,412
Japan and China		7,255	1,533,941
Coast Ports	....		18,216
Up-country by Rail	....		120,244
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	....		54,447
Total		9,054	2,536,260

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

—:o:—

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, July 4.

In full-pressed Bales.	Since 1st Sept. yesterday.	This year.
Khandesh	233	362,429
Central India	394	378,054
Barsi and Nagar	589	256,657
Hyderabad-Gaorani	44	84,316
Berar	34	783,918
Central Provinces	321	389,644
Total Oomras	1,615	2,255,018
Dholera	7,333	215,573
N. W. Provinces	199	61,719
Rajputana	217	48,090
Sind-Punjab	591	131,530
Broach	....	192,687
Coompta and Dharwar	514	103,252
Westerns-Northerns	....	45,152
Cocoanada	....	5
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	....	35,800
Persian	....	1,682
American	....	9,364
Egyptian and African	....	89,005
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	....	10
Total	10,469	3,188,887

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay. July 4.

	Ready Red leafy.	Ready Average
Bengal Superfine	225	
Bengal Fine	215	
Bengal F G	209	200
Sindh-Punjab Fine	215	
Sindh-Punjab F G	209	200
Wardha-Hingt. Fine	285/90	265
Nagpur Savner Fine	285/90	265/70
Yeotmal Fine	280	255/60
Arvi Fine	275/80	250/60
Amraoti Fine	265/70	250
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	265/70	245/50
Mulkapur Fine	255/60	230/35
Khandesh Fine	250	220/25
Muthia Fine	215/20	210
Muthia F G	200	195
Nanded/Purna F G G S	270	250
Purna F G G S	255/60	250
Parbhani/Sailu F G G S	260	250
Indore/Ujjain Fine	265/70	
Burwah Sanavad Fine	265/70	250
Cambodia	395/400	
Jinja	450	
Busoga	460	

WEEKLY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

(Messrs. P. Chrystal and Co.)

Bombay, July 4.

Since our last Report was written the nett changes in the Home markets have been as under:—

	Oct.	Jan.
New York 26-6-29	18.59	18.81
New York 3-7-29	18.39	18.59
	—.20	—.22
	July.	Jan.
Liverpool 26-6-29	9.93	9.92
Liverpool 3-7-29	9.75	9.70
	—.18	—.22

Before our next report is issued we shall have received the first estimate of acreage planted this season, which is due to be published on July 8th.

Several private estimates have already been received in which opinions vary approximately between a 2 per cent. and 5 per cent. increase. Taking the highest figure for the acreage increase and allowing for perfect weather to give a yield per acre equal to that of 1926-27 it may be argued that we shall again see a crop in the neighbourhood of 18 million bales, but it must not be overlooked that this is generally recognised as a boll weevil year, and in all years where this pest has been really prominent we have never seen a yield per acre of this magnitude.

This Boll weevil argument, however, has in our opinion been a contributory factor to the sudden decline we have just witnessed, for having succeeded in holding the market up for so long in anticipation of damage the Bulls have at last been forced to yield ground under pressure of continuous good weather reports, and in increasing expectation of a really large crop.

The market looks to us like sagging further in the near future, but the bull arguments are still there and a change of weather conditions will very likely bring about a rapid change of sentiment, especially if and when actual boll weevil becomes evident.

The local market has acted very much as we expected it to do on the expiry of the July option, and has even declined to a comparatively greater extent than New York and Liverpool.

We look for lower prices here until some recovery takes place in America when we should recommend purchase of New Crop Broach, which is now cheap in comparison with the equivalent month in Liverpool.

MONSOON ACTIVE ON WEST COAST

EXTENDS IN C. P. AND N. W. INDIA

Poona, July 4.

The monsoon continues active on the West Coast and in North-West India. It has strengthened further in Lower Burma and has extended markedly in the Central Provinces and northwest India. Conditions remain unsettled in north Bay of Bengal where a depression is probably forming.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Chota Nagpur, West Central Provinces, Berar, Kokan and Malabar, and local in Upper Burma, Assam, Bengal, Orissa Bihar, the United Provinces east, Central Provinces, the Punjab, and Bombay Deccan, while a few falls have occurred in Rajputana.

Chief amounts of rainfall are: Gwa six inches, Kyaukpyu and Tavoy four each, Mergui, Amherst and Toungoo two, Akyab one and a half, Diamond Island and Bassein threequarters, Dhubri, Dinajpur and Daltonganj three, Darbhanga, and Cherrapunji one-and-half, Calcutta, Jalpaiguri, Chaibasa and Ranchi one, Burdwan, Purnea and Darjeeling a half, Cuttack a quarter, Hoshangabad four, Akola three, Raipur and Chanda two, Nagour one and a half, Corakhpur one Amraoti and Seoni threequarters, Jubbulpore and Pachmarhi a half, Dehra Dun and Chakrata a quarter, Hissar four, Ajmer three, Mount Abu one and a half, Lahore one, Lyallpur threequarters, Dharampore, Dera Ismail Khan and Surat a half, Montgomery, Sonemarg and Harnai a quarter, Karwar three, Marmugao, Mangalore and Mahabaleshwar two, Mercara one and a half, Bombay, Ratnagiri and Calicut threequarters, Belgaum and Cochin a half, and Aurangabad a quarter.

Forecast:—Rainfall is likely to increase in South Bengal, Orissa, north Madras Coast and West United Provinces, and extend in the Punjab, the Central parts of the country and North Deccan.

Heavy rainfall warning:—Rainfall is likely to be locally heavy in the catchments of the Nerbuda and Tapti rivers during the next forty-eight hours.—A. P.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

Bombay, July 4.

Observations recorded at 8 hours Wednesday 3rd July 1929:—

Station.	Temp. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Since 1st June, 1929 to date.
Rangood	87	0.1	24.2
Calcutta	97		6.7
Patna	94	...	6.4
Allahabad	108	...	1.7
Cawnpore	106	...	5.6
Lucknow	101	0.2	10.7
Bareilly	105	...	5.1
Delhi	107	0.2	0.9
Peshawar	109	...	0.2
Hyderabad	113	...	0
Karachi	91	...	0
Jodhpur	104	...	0.8
Jaipur	103	...	3.1
Ajmer	101	...	1.5
Bhuj	101	...	0
Rajkot	98	0.1	5.5
Surat	89	5.7	16.1
Ahmedabad	96	...	4.1
Indore	93	...	4.7
Akola	95	...	10.1
Amraoti	94	...	4.8
Jubbupore	99	...	4.5
Nagpur	96	...	8.3
Bombay	87	4.3	31.7
Ratnagiri	81	3.7	45.6
Malegaon	93	...	7.1
Ahmednagar	89	...	7.5
Poona	83	1	5.9
Sholapur	89	0.7	8.6
Bijapur	86	...	5.1
Belgaum	78	0.2	8.9
Aurangabad	90	0.1	8.9
Raichur	92	...	7.3
Hyderabad	94	...	2.9
Bangalore	85	...	1.1
Madura	96	...	0.1
Madras	97	0.1	1.7
Shillong	74	0.9	24.1
Cherrapunji	70	6.0	129.7
Simla	79	0.4	5.4
Mount Abu	81	0.1	3.5
Colombo	85	...	10.6

T indicates rainfall of 1 to 4 cents.

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL

July 4.

Rainfall at—	Colaba.	Fort.	J. J. Hptl.
During 24 hrs. ending 8 a. m.	0·75"	1·90"	2·55"
Total Since 1st June	32·48	41·76	33·59
Total for the cor. period '28	36·01	41·11	33·69
Total for the cor. period '27	39 35	43·10	34·92

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 4TH JULY 1929

General remarks: The monsoon continues active on the west coast and has extended markedly in the Central Provinces and north-west India. Rainfall has been nearly general in the west Central Provinces, Berar, the Kokan and Malabar, and local in the United Provinces, the east Central Provinces, the Punjab, west Rajputana the Bombay Deccan, north Hyderabad and the north Madras Coast, while a few falls have occurred in Baluchistan, east Rajputana, Gujarat and south Hyderabad. Skies are overcast in the Punjab and along and near the west coast of the Peninsula, and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere, except in upper Sind and Baluchistan, where they are clear. The air is more moist than usual in the Punjab and the Central Provinces. Temperatures were below normal in the Punjab. The highest temperature recorded yesterday was 110 degree at Jacobabad.

Forecast.—Rainfall is likely to increase in the north Madras Coast and the west United Provinces, and extend in the Punjab, the central parts of the country and the north Deccan.

Rainfall for 24 hours ending at 8 hours. on the 4th July 1929.

Station.	Rainfall. Inches.
Hissar	3.62
Ambala	0.05
Lahore	1.04
Bikaner	0.15
Jaipur	0.07
Ajmer	2.53
Mount Abu	1.31
Surat	0.38
Akola	3.36
Amraoti	0.83
Hoshangabad	4.50
Saugor	0.15
Jubbulpore	0.62
Nagpur	1.32
Raipur	2.10
Chanda	2.14
Ratnagiri	0.87
Marmugao	2.05
Karwar	2.93
Ahmednagar	0.09
Poona	0.15
Mahabaleshwar	2.05
Sholapur	0.01
Belgaum	0.62
Aurangabad	0.23
Bangalore	0.01
Mangalore	2.25
Calicut	0.73
Cochin	0.43
Madras	0.08
Masulipatam	0.15
Cocanada	0.02

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 4-7-1929.

Barometer (corrected to 32 degree F.) at 8 a.m. 29.613 inches (.70 below normal)

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours. +.013.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 81.0 degrees

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.3

Maximum temperature during 24 hours. 85.4 degrees (1.1 below normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 76.6 degrees (0.3 below normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 88 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. SW

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 17 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 210 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours. 33 miles per hour

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy—10) 10

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.75 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 7.03 inches

Total rainfall during the year 33.17 inches

Weather Remarks:—Squally.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, July 4.

Our market has ruled steady today with the following closing quotations:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 12-15 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 7-15 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment June Rs. 7-11 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment July-Sept. Rs. 7-10 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment Oct.-Dec. Rs. 7-10-6 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment Jan.-March Rs. 7-12-6 per cwt. F. B. H.
B. R. B. Beet Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 12-15 per cwt.
Refined Beet Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 12-10 per cwt.
Tone:—Steady.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, July 4.

F P Bales:—
Receipts to date 3-7-29: 9197000 1928-29, 8418000 1927-28.
Receipts yesterday 3-7-29: 2000 1928-29, 4000 1927-28.
Exports to date 3-7-29: 7906000 1928-29, 7516000 1927-28.
Stock at Ports 28-6-29: 792000 1928-29, 892000 1927-28.
Stock at Interior Towns 28-6-29: 304000 1928-29, 438000 1927-28.
Stock at Liverpool 28-6-29: 920000 1928-29, 758000 1927-28.
Visible Supply 28-6-29: 2320000 1928-29, 2318000 1927-28.
Quantity in Sight 28-6-29: 15481000 1928-29, 14098000 1927-28.

MARITIME TRADE OF SIND

—:o:—

For The Year 1928-29

The report issued by the Collector of Customs, Karachi, on the Maritime trade of the Province of Sind for the official year 1928-29 shows a steady revival of both exports and imports.

Exports which were valued about Rs. 19 crores in the year 1919-20 rose to Rs. 55 crores in the year 1924-25, but declined to Rs. 26 crores in the year 1926-28. Since then there is a steady revival which reached a little under Rs. 30 crores in the year 1928-29. The total value of the import trade which stood at Rs. 21/- crores in the year 1919-20, after various changes in the upward direction totalled to Rs. 34/- crores in the year 1928-29. The details are as under:—

GENERAL POSITION OF TRADE.

The aggregate value of the entire *maritime trade* of Province of Sind for the year 1928-29 increased by Rs. 140 lakhs or 2 per cent. to Rs. 7,789 lakhs. This total would have been considerably greater, but for a heavy reduction in exports of raw cotton and imports of cotton goods coastwise to and from Bombay respectively owing to the labour troubles there.

In the *foreign*, trade which totalled Rs. 6,350 lakhs or 7 per cent more than last wear, *exports* at Rs. 2,924 lakhs showed an incrgas eof Rs. 47 lakhs or 2 per cent, while imports were up by Rs. 371 lakhs, the total being Rs. 3,425 lakhs, and the increase no less than 12 per cent as compared with the previous year. These figures contrast somewhat sharply with the deep depression so prevalent in commercial circles in Karachi. It is true that owing to the partial failure of the crops, exports of wheat were small, but that exports of cotton were the second highest on record, while the quantities of wool and raw hides and skins shipped were only exceeded twice previously. As regards *imports*, the figures for iron and steel, mineral oils, woollen goods and motor vehicles established a new high record, and sugar imports were not far below the total for 1926-27, the record year. In fact the total volume of the import trade is a record in the history of the port, the excess of value in 1920-21 being due to higher prices. The widespread pessimism referred to above must therefore be ascribed to the keenness of competition coupled with the diversion of trade, not to other ports, but to new channels based on Karachi.

Bearing in mind the approaching completion of the Sutlej valley and Sukkur barrage irrigation projects, and the great quantities of surplus produce which mst then be available for export, and considering also the additional imports required to meet the wants of the population in the new irrigated areas, a very large increase in the trade of Karachi in the near future seems to be assured. Meanwhile, the far from unsatisfactory present volume of trade has the undoubted advantages arising from a stable exchange.

It is noteworthy that whereas the value of imports of private merchandise from foreign countries into Karachi improved by Rs. 511 lakhs, the corresponding figures for Bombay record a decline of Rs. 227 lakhs.

As regards the *coasting trade*, an event of outstanding importance was the starting by private enterprise of a new industry for the manufacture of white salt, mainly for the Calcutta market, advantage being taken of the special concessions granted by Government for the shipment of non-duty paid salt in bond to that port. Shipments to Calcutta during the year amounted to 7,675 tons. The industry is however at present severely handicapped by the lack of adequate facilities for transport by water from the works to the exporting vessels, and developments on a large scale cannot be expected until this drawback is removed.

BALANCE OF TRADE.

The aggregate balance of trade in merchandise and treasure, including transactions on Government account, was not only adverse for the third year in succession, but the debit balance of Rs. 177 lakhs recorded last year increased to 501 lakhs. Large and exceptional imports of wheat amounting to Rs. 152 lakhs in value, helped to swell this figure, Excluding Government stores, the debit balance was, however, much less, viz., Rs. 255 lakhs.

EXPORT TRADE.

The share of the *British Empire* in the aaggregate value of the export trade of the port, which last year showed some recovery at 35 per cent declined to 30 per cent, the deficiency occurring in transactions with the *United Kingdom*. The total value of exports to that country decreased by Rs. 148 lakhs to Rs. 773 lakhs and the percentage share from 32 to 27 per cent, which was due chiefly to reduced shipments of wheat. Among continental countries, a noteworthy feature was the recapture by *Germany* of the premier position occupied by *Italy* for the last five years. Exports to *Germany* advanced considerably in value from Rs. 378 lakhs in 1927-28 to no less than Rs. 472 lakhs in 1928-29, her share in the aggregate exports rising in consequence from 12 to 16 per cent. The expansion occurred chiefly in purchases of raw cotton, barley and chrome ore. Italy's transactions with the port were valued at Rs. 312 lakhs, a decrease of Rs. 35 lakhs, the result of reduced orders for cotton and rapeseed. *Belgium* fared better, the total value of her trade having advanced by Rs. 9 lakhs to Rs 171 lakhs because of larger takings of cotton, wool, barley and cow hides. The position as regards the trade with *France* was not quite satisfetory as greatly reduced purchases of cotton and wheat resulted in a considerable fall of Rs. 54 lakhs in the total value amounting to Rs 171 lakhs. As regards trade with *Asiatic countries*, Japan our principal customer, has apparent not yet recovered from the bad effects of last yer's financial crisis. The value of her purchases, consisting mainly of cotton, which in 1926-27 stood at the high figure of Rs. 503 lakhs dropped to Rs 315 lakhs in 1927-28 and during the year under report declined further to Rs. 289 lakhs thereby reducing the percentage share from 11 to 10 per cent. The trade with *China*, also largely in cotton, showed a partial recovery despite internal chaos. The total value of exports to thata country advanced from Rs. 19 lakhs in 1927-28 to Rs. 86 lakhs in 1928-29, but it was still much behind the figure recorded in 1926-27, viz., Rs. 174 lakhs. There was a notable expansion in the trade with the *United States of America*. The value of the entire turnover, amounting to Rs. 193 lakhs, was higher than in any of the previous eight years, and as compared with 1927-28 showed an increase of Rs. 47 lakhs. A brisk business in raw skins, wool, woollen carpets, cotton, goat hair, and castings caused the improvement.

IMPORT TRADE.

The total value of the goods purchased from countries in the British Empire during the year under report amounted to Rs. 1,696 lakhs, representing 53.80 per cent of the total turnover of the import trade of the port as against 53.28 per cent in 1927-28. The bulk of the business was, as usual, done with the United Kingdom. Her sales rose by Rs. 120 lakhs to Rs. 1,464 lakhs, the improvement being most noticeable in the supplies of cotton piecegoods. The percentage share in the total trade was, however, less, viz., 46 per cent as against 51 per cent last year. The import trade with *Austraia*, which is ordinarily insignificant, attract notice this year owing to the large importations of wheat amounting to 103,426 tons valued at Rs. 149 lakhs. Among *foreign countries* in *Europe*, *Germany* maintained the leading position. She supplied more machinery, metals, hardware and haberdashery, and in consequence the value of her transactions advanced by Rs. 33 lakhs to Rs. 175 lakhs. *Italy* came next, displacing Belgium which held the second position last year. Imports therefrom, consisting chiefly of cotton coloured piecegods cotton and artificial silk piecegoods and woollen blankets, have, in recent years, made rapid strides, and, during the year under report, the total value reached the record figure of Rs. 133 lakhs, exceeding last year's total by no less than Rs. 45 lakhs. Italy's share in the total trade also rose in consequence from 3 to 4 per cent. Imports from Belgium suffered a set-back, the total value declining from Rs. 105 lakhs to Rs. 96 lakhs and the percentage share from 4 to 3, mainly as the result of reduced supplies of metals. The improvement of Rs. 21 lakhs in the value of imports from *France* occurred chiefly under metals woollen piecegoods, and pneumatic motor covers, while reduced purchases of 'vegetable product' solely accounted for the contraction of Rs. 7 lakhs in the value of imports from the *Netherlands*. Among foreign contries in *Asia*, *Java* was, as usual, easily first. Heavy purchases of sugar from that country raised the total value of imports by no less than Rs. 68 lakhs to Rs. 360 lakhs, a figure next in importance to that of the United Kingdom. The total value of imports from *Japan* amounted to Rs. 98 lakhs, an increase of Rs. 14 lakhs due to larger supplies of cotton grey and coloured piecegoods. The share of the *United States of America* in the total trade dropped from 7 to 5 per cent and the total value of imports from Rs. 188 to Rs. 170 lakhs owing chiefly to reduced arrivals of kerosene and lubricating oils.

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BOMBAY FRIDAY JULY 5 1929

"INTELLIGENTSIA" BEHIND BOMBAY RIOTS!

Mr. Lalji Naranji's Evidence Before Percival Committee

NO NEED TO REINFORCE POLICE

—:o:—

Riots are Outcome of Unemployment, says Mr. G. K. Nariman

The Bombay Riots Inquiry Committee resumed its inquiry at the Secretariat on Thursday morning when several witnesses were examined.

Mr. G. K Nariman, a journalist, examined orally said that the riots were the outcome of the combined forces of the unemployment which itself was the aftermath of the last war and weakening of the central authority. The thing was working in a vicious circle. When there was more of unemployment, there was bound to be more of discontent as the latter came as a corollary of the former. The witness was against reinforcing the Police force in the city. That would, in his opinion, add to the heavy burden on the tax-ridden ratepayer.

Asked if he knew anything about the Red Flag Union, the witness remarked that he kept himself at arm's length from that Union. He had heard reports, he added, that there was intimidation going on in the mill area against workers who were prepared to resume work.

BRAIN AT BOTTOM OF COMMUNISM.

Replying to Mr. Mirza, the witness said he did not know much of communism. In fact, he had a mind to study that movement in the country of its origin. A few years back, he even tried to get into Russia but unfortunately he did not get the passport.

Mr. Mirza: Do you think that the European mind and European brain are behind the communist movement in India.

Witness: I cannot give a categorical reply to that question. It is an open secret that Indian labour leaders got money from Russia.

"REFORMS" BLAMED AGAIN.

Discussing the question of communal tension, the witness declared that this tension was the direct outcome of communal representation introduced in India by the Reforms Act. As a remedy to do away this evil, he suggested that Hindu and Muslim boys should be taught together in the same school. From their early days they must be taught to love their common Motherland. He was against separate schools for Hindus and Muslims.

HINDU MAHASABHA EXONERATED.

Talking about the activities of the Hindu Mahasabha, the witness gave the lie to the allegation that the Sabha was anti-Muslim. Elaborating on this point, he maintained that so long as the Association of Mahasabha was conducted by a patriotic Indian like Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, it was absurd to say that its activities were a source of communal trouble. Pt. Malaviya was more enthusiastic than anybody else to bring about Hindu-Muslim unity.

"BORI BUNDER'S" RESPONSIBILITY.

Mr. R S Dalal, Vice-President of the Sharebrokers' Association, examined said that the Press was responsible more than any other agency for aggravating the communal riots. As an instance, he cited a report in the "Times of India" which, he alleged, was responsible in spreading the communal poison. In this paper it was reported that one of the Ali Brothers he did not know which—made an utterance at a public meeting of the Muslims, which was calculated to give the riots a communal turn. He contended that the Press misconstrued the utterances of communal leaders. It was true that the "Times of India" made amends for the incorrect news the next day, but the mischief was done and it could not be averted. The witness maintained that the speeches of Ali Brothers were calculated, to a certain extent, to give impetus to the communal tension.

Replying to Mr. Mirza, the witness emphatically asserted that the Government were guilty of a divide and rule policy.

MR. LALJI NARANJI'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. Lalji Naranji, ,a member of the Legislature Council and a prominent millowner, then gave his important and exhaustive evidence before the Committee.

The Chairman: It has been alleged that the Ali Brothers gave the disturbance a communal turn. Do you maintain that the riots became communal after the interview of the representative of the "Times of India" with Mr. Shaukat Ali was published?

Witness: Yes, I think so. There was nothing communal about these riots in their preliminary stage. The disturbance began with both Hindus and Muslims chasing and killing the Pathans.

The Chairman: How is it that the Ali Brothers have got so much influence?

Witness: Surely, in their community they have that influence.

Mr. Lalji Narainji complained the Hindu witnesses appearing before the Committee were at a disadvantage because they were not in a position to reply to any of the statements which Mr. Shaukat Ali might make in the course of his oral evidence

EARL WINTERTON'S BASELESS STATEMENTS.

Proceeding, the witness asserted that the statements made by Earl Winterton in the House of Commons regarding these riots in Bombay were quite incorrect and based on wrong information. He wanted the Committee to ascertain as to who it was who supplied such one-sided information to Earl Winterton. The statement of the then Under-Secretary gave one the impression that the people who attacked Pathans were mostly Hindus. Now this was not a fact It was the strikers in the Oil Mill who began attacking the Pathans because the latter were used as strike-breakers. Out of these strikers only 40 per cent were Hindus and the rest were Muslims and workers belonging to other communities. It was, therefore, utterly wrong to say that Pathans were attacked by strikers most of whom were Hindus.

INTELLIGENTSIA AT THE BACK

Mr. Mirza: Do you contend that the intelligentsia of Bombay was at the back of these riots?

Witness: Yes; there is no doubt about it. People who committed the murders were guided by their leaders who were doing things behind the scene.

Talking about the weapons of murder used during the riots, the witness pointed out that "lathies" were used by Hindus while Muslims used knives and other deadly weapons.

The witness was strongly of opinion that money-lending of the type carried on by Pathans had to be immediately stopped by law.

NO ADDITIONAL POLICE.

Chairman: Do you recommend that more police should be kept as reserve to be used in times of emergency?

Witness: I can never advise saddling the tax- addi tional burden. As it is, the police force in the city is enough for all practical purposes.

The witness, however, advocated the starting of auxiliary forces of both communities in various wards of the city. Such committees, he said, would play a remarkable part in preserving peace and order in times of disturbances.

The Committee then adjourned till Friday 11-30 a.m.

—:o:—

"INSULT TO ASIATICS"

Dr. Tagore on Vancour Incident

—:o:—

NOT A QUESTION OF PERSONAL GRIEVANCE

MADRAS, July 4.

Explaining the Californian incident, Dr. Rabindranath Tagore, in an interview with the Associated Press before leaving for Calcutta last night, said there was a great deal of misunderstanding about the incident. He had been asked by the Immigration authorities of Vancouver to go to their office in person with the papers at a time appointed. He went to their office and waited at the door for half an hour when an officer came to the door and saw him but took no notice. Some time later, the officer beckoned to him to come into the room and pointed to a chair with a nod of his head.

"I was then asked the usual question about my ability to pay my passage, whether I had independent means of livelihood as long as I remained in the States and I was warned of the penalty I shall incur if I overstayed the period allowed by the officer." The Poet added that he had visited the States before but never had had such an experience. He felt he should not stay in a country on sufferance.

NOT A PERSONAL QUESTION.

It was not a question of personal grievance or ill-treatment from some particular officer. He felt the insult was directed towards all Asiatics and made up his mind to leave a country where there was no welcome. He was a representative of the Asiatic people and could not remain in a country where Asiatics were not wanted.

UNCIVILISED AND BARBAROUS

The Poet made it clear that he had no antipathy or bitterness against the American people but said that the immigration regulations and the manner of their application towards Eastern and coloured people were uncivilized, barbarous and more befitting Tibet or Central Africa.—A. P.

ALL MILLS EXCEPT SIX WORK

—:o:—

VIGOROUS PICKETING

The strikers are much elated and overjoyed over the acquittal of Mr. Deshpande, their leader, and on Thursday they picketed the mills more vigorously than ever before. Messrs. Deshpande, Kandalker and Randive also went to picket the mills. In spite of the vigorous picketing, all mills worked except six mills, viz: four at De Lisle Road and two in Dadar section. The Millowners have posted another huge poster on the mill gates exhorting the strikers to go to work rather than starve at home. "The Red Flag" Union it stated, "would not help you in any way but if you goto work your family will have bread to eat." The Union leaders on the other hand have issued leaflets urging the strikers to hold on till all their demands are granted. They are holding several meetings in different chawls exhorting the men not to go to work

STEADY IMPROVEMENT

The Bombay Millowners' Association writes:—

July 4.

"The situation is steadily improving. There are about 1,500 more men in and the attendance is 39,891."

KING'S SPEECH

Mr. K. M. Munshi Still Optimistic

HAS FAITH IN LABOUR PARTY

Mr. K M Munshi, M.L.C,, in a statement to the Press states:—"I cannot call the attitude taken up by the Labour Party and as expressed in the King's and the Premier's speeches as unsatisfactory. To lay down a definite policy through the medium of the King's speech when that policy has still to be considered and laid down in consultation with Lord Irwin would have been an exceedingly unwise step.

If any policy had been precipitately expressed in this manner, it would have prevented the creation of an atmosphere which is so necessary to bring about cordial relations between the Party now in power in England and the leaders of public opinion in India.

Mr. MacDonald's reference to Indian affairs is a distinct recognition of two facts: (1) That the mission of the Simon Commission has failed and (2) The Labour Party seeks the co-operation of the politicians representing real Indian public opinion. I would not carry the distrust of the Labour Party so far as to believe that the omission of any reference to Indian policy in the King's speech and the Premier's speech are indications of any unsympathetic attitude on the part of the Labour Party. Personally speaking I would certainly give the Labour Party an honest chance of remedying the mischief that has been created by the highly unsympathetic policy of the Conservatives.

LABOUR UNREST IN BANGALORE

10,000 Men Down Tools

—:o:—

LABOUR LEADERS ROUNDED UP

BANGALORE, July 4.

The Labour situation here is assuming serious proportions.

The number of men so far affected by the strike is 10,000.

Yesterday's labour meeting was dispersed by the Police. Messrs. K. T. Bhashyam, Advocate, President, Labour Union, Mr. P.M. Ramasarma, Secretary and about 20 labourers have been arrested.

The Police and Military have been posted largely in all the affected quarters.

The City Magistrate and the Police District Superintendent were continuously present near the Union Office to order firing if necessary. The situation is very tense.—Free Press.

RESERVES AND POLICE POSTED IN MILL AREA

—:o:—

BANGALORE, July 4.

Unsettled conditions continue in the City mill area as a consequence of the unrest among the textile workers. Labourers in all the mills who number 5,000 have downed toots.

With a view to preventing a breach of the peace and mob excesses, police reserves have been posted over the entire troubled area. The police searched the Labour Union Office last night and arrested two leaders including a member of the Mysore Representative Assembly under preventive regulations.

The authorities have the situation well in hand.—A. P.

PREMIER'S SPEECH RECEIVED WITH RESENTMENT

MEMBERS OF CENTRAL COMMITTEE DISILLUSIONED

LONDON, July 4.

The outstanding impression conveyed by Premier's references to India on Tuesday was that it was peace-offering to the Conservatives and that it was intended to reassure Inchcape and the Dematriadi Company that they need not apprehend that Labour Government will not embark on any radical or revolutionary policy in regard to India.

Discussing the speech,, however, says the London correspondent of the Free Press of India with members of Indian Central Committee one realises that speech has been taken by these gentlemen as deep affront to them.

I am assured that a deep sense of resentment at the speech expressed to me by one member did not represent his solitary views and that many other colleagues of his on the Committee share that the resentment. It may be asked what the Premier has said to wound the feelings of the Central Committee members. It is briefly explained. The Premier said that he recognised that influential mass of opinion did not co-operate with Simon Commission and that he would ask Indian opinion to review its decision.

Members of Central Committee ask: Do we not represent influential or mass opinion? If not whom do we represent? What does Premier really mean? Was it not due to us that our co-operation should have been acknowledged gratefully from speech on Throne? We feel that omission is deliberate and that Premier's speech is tantamount to his flirting with non-co-operators. Thus the Premier does not appear to have pleased even cooperating section of Indian opinion.—Free Press.

CONGRESS BAN ON LEGISLATURE

WORKING COMMITTEE MEETS TO-DAY

NEW DELHI, July 4.

The Congress Working Committee meets to-morrow at Dr. Ansari's residence to consider the protests from several Congress Parties in Provincial Legislative Councils against the Bombay Committee's decision at Bombay imposing ban on their Council work.

Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Motilal Nehru and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru are arriving here to-morrow morning. Pandit Malaviya is expected here to-morrow afternoon. Mr. Sen Gupta, Mr. Subash Chandra Bose, Mr. Rajendra Prasad and Sardar Sardul Singh are expected to be present.

Of the other members of the Working Committee no information is available regarding Messrs. Srinivasa Iyengar and Sectharamayya. Mr. Shivaprasad Gupta and Mrs. Sarojini Naidu are in England.

Mr. Jamnalal Bajaj and Mr. Abul Kalam Azad are not expected to be present.—A. P.

BRITAIN'S WEST INDIES NAVAL BASE

—:o:—

LONDON, July 4.

Mr. Hurd, M.P., is asking the Admiralty to state whether it is a fact that United States had proposed to Britain to demolish the West Indies naval basis in connection with peace pourparlers.—Free Press Beam Service.

LOWEST ELECTION EXPENSES

—:o:—

MR. MAXTON SPENDS ONLY £ 75

LONDON, July 4.

With subsiding of the election excitement interest is being taken in election expenses of different candidates. To Mr. Maxton, the Chairman of the Independent Labour Party, belongs the credit of having won the election at a total cost of £75. The secret of Mr. Maxton's economic election campaign, it is said, lies in meetings in open air and the absence of printing.—Free Press Beam Service.

CITY FATHERS BAR PROGRESS

Reject Proposal to Widen Franchise

AWAIT SIMON SOUP, SAYS MR DALVI

—:o:—

Labour Representative's Smart Retort

The Bombay Municipal Corporation kept up to their reputation of being a non-progressive body when the question of supporting Mr. Bole's Bill for widening the franchise came up for resumed discussion on Thursday. The city fathers by 46 votes to 30 refused their approval for enfranchising about 12 lacs of Bombay's citizens.

The Bombay Municipal Corporation on Thursday resumed the debate on the question of Rao Bahadur S. K. Bole's Bill to reduce the present franchise qualifications from Rs. 10 to Rs. 5. The object of the Bill is to give the right of vote to ten lacs of Bombay's citizens who were deprived of it under the existing rules.

At the last meeting Mr. J. B. Boman Behram moved "that the Government be informed that the Corporation do not approve of the Bill."

Mr. R. S. Asavle moved an amendment that "the Government be informed that the Corporation approve of the provisions of the Bill."

WAIT FOR SIMON SOUP!

Mr. D. G. Dalvi traced the question of the present franchise to 1921 when the Council franchise was lowered to Rs. 10 and said it would be advisable to wait till the Simon Commission's report was published. They did not know what changes were being contemplated in Government of India Act and it was too premature for them to consider that question at present. Labour already had the privilege of sending four representatives to the Corporation, and they had no reason to complain.

NO LITERACY, NO VOTE!

Dr. M. C. Javle opposed the amendment and said they should not give the right to vote unless the voters were literate or had a proper earning capacity. He quoted instances alleging that during the last elections voters did not know how and where to vote and in some cases sold their votes.

Mr. Gordhandas G. Morarji suggested to educate voters before they are given right of vote.

A JUST RETORT.

Mr. M. U. Pajab supported the amendment. He pointed out that after 150 years of British rule not even one-tenth of people of India were educated, and if literacy was going to be the qualification then it would take several hundreds of years before the people could become educated and get the right to vote.

ADULT FRANCHISE RULED OUT!

Mr. L. R. Tairsee moved an amendment to ask Government for adult franchise and to abolish cumulative votes.

The President ruled the amendment out of order.

Dr. G. V. Deshmukh said in England worse abuses were practised than in Bombay but if the Corporation wanted "intelligent" voters then it was no use restricting the franchise to only rupees ten. Let those who want "intelligent" franchise be bold enough and ask Government to raise it to Rs. 200 or Rs. 500 or make adult vote legal. He did not think there was any man rich enough to bribe such a large number of voters.

Closure was moved at this stage and the amendment being put to vote was declared lost by 30 votes against 46. The original proposition was carried by 44 votes against 22.

The Corporation approved of the following resolution of Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai, viz.—

"That the Commissioner be requested to furnish the following particulars at an early date:—The total number of wells in the City before the adoption of the policy by the Corporation to close wells which were likely to breed mosquito larvae. The number of wells which have been totally filled up, fully closed and those in which trapdoors or pumps have been permitted, after the adoption of the above policy upto date. The number of wells which remain open at present earmarking those which are situated in public places of worship. The number of notices issued against owners of wells under Section 381 and the objections received since April 1928 upto date.

The number of prosecutions in Courts so far.

The test by which he finds out mosquito larvae in the wells, and the process by which they can be removed and the water be kept clean and potable."

The Corporation then adjourned to Monday.

GENEVA LABOUR CONFERENCE

—:o:—

SETH KASTURBHAI LALBHAI LEAVES FOR INDIA

LONDON, July 4.

Seth Kasturbhai Lalbhai, Employers' Delegate to International Labour Conference, has left for India. Mr. R. K. Shanmukham Chetty is still in this country, but he is not likely to attend the Amsterdam session of the Congress.—Free Press Beam Service.

MARWADI BRAHMIN SABHA

—:o:—

SESSION AT GONDIA ON JULY 16

The General Secretary, Reception Committee, Marwadi Brahman Maha Sabha, Gondia, C.P., wires:—

The fifth conference of the All-India Marwadi Brahman Mahasabha which was proposed to be held on 16th, 17th and 18th July at Gondia (C.P.) will now be held on 19th, 20th and 21st July under the Presidentship of Pandit Madhoprasadji Maharshi, Solicitor, Bombay.

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